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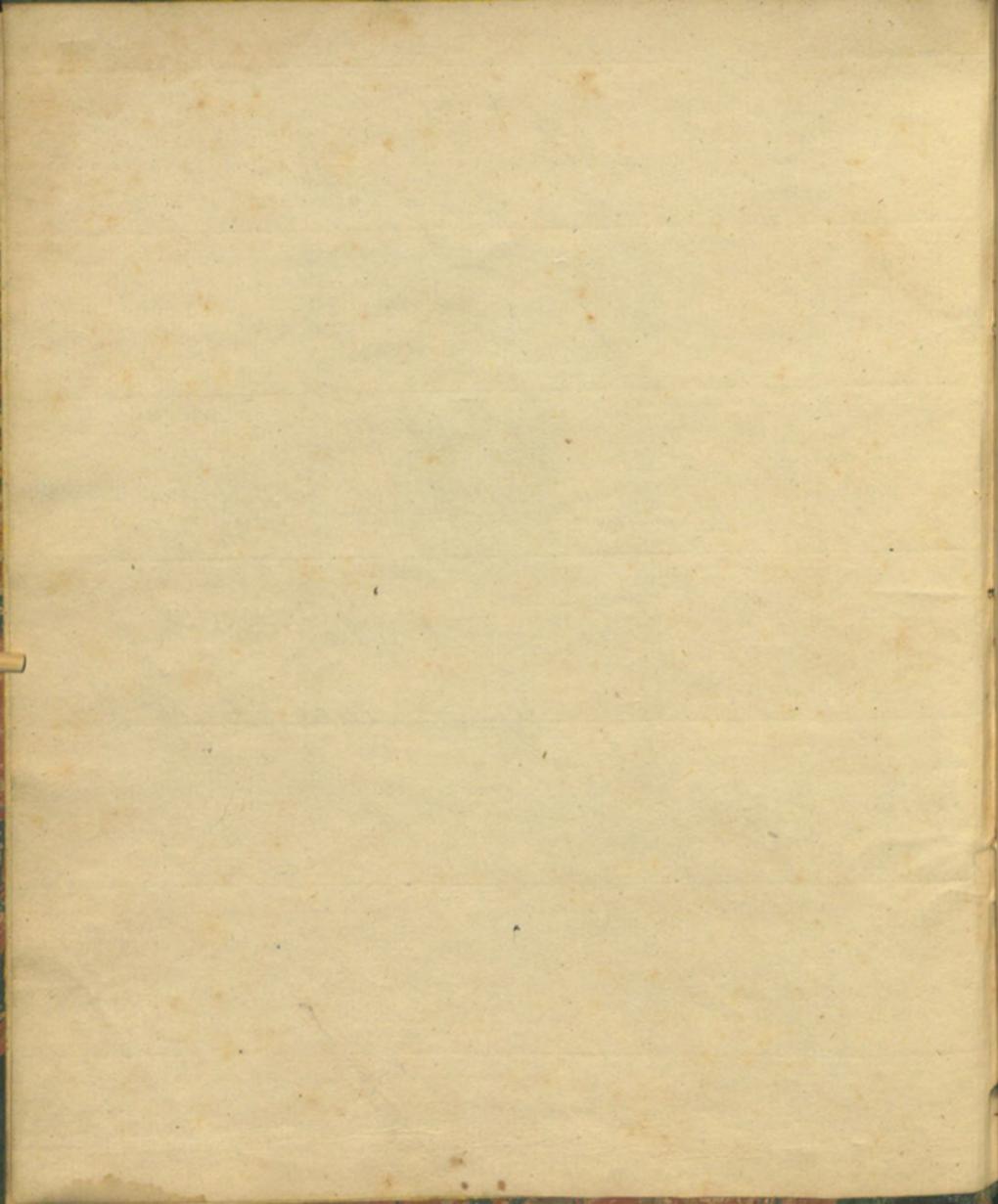


HISTORICAL LIBRARY

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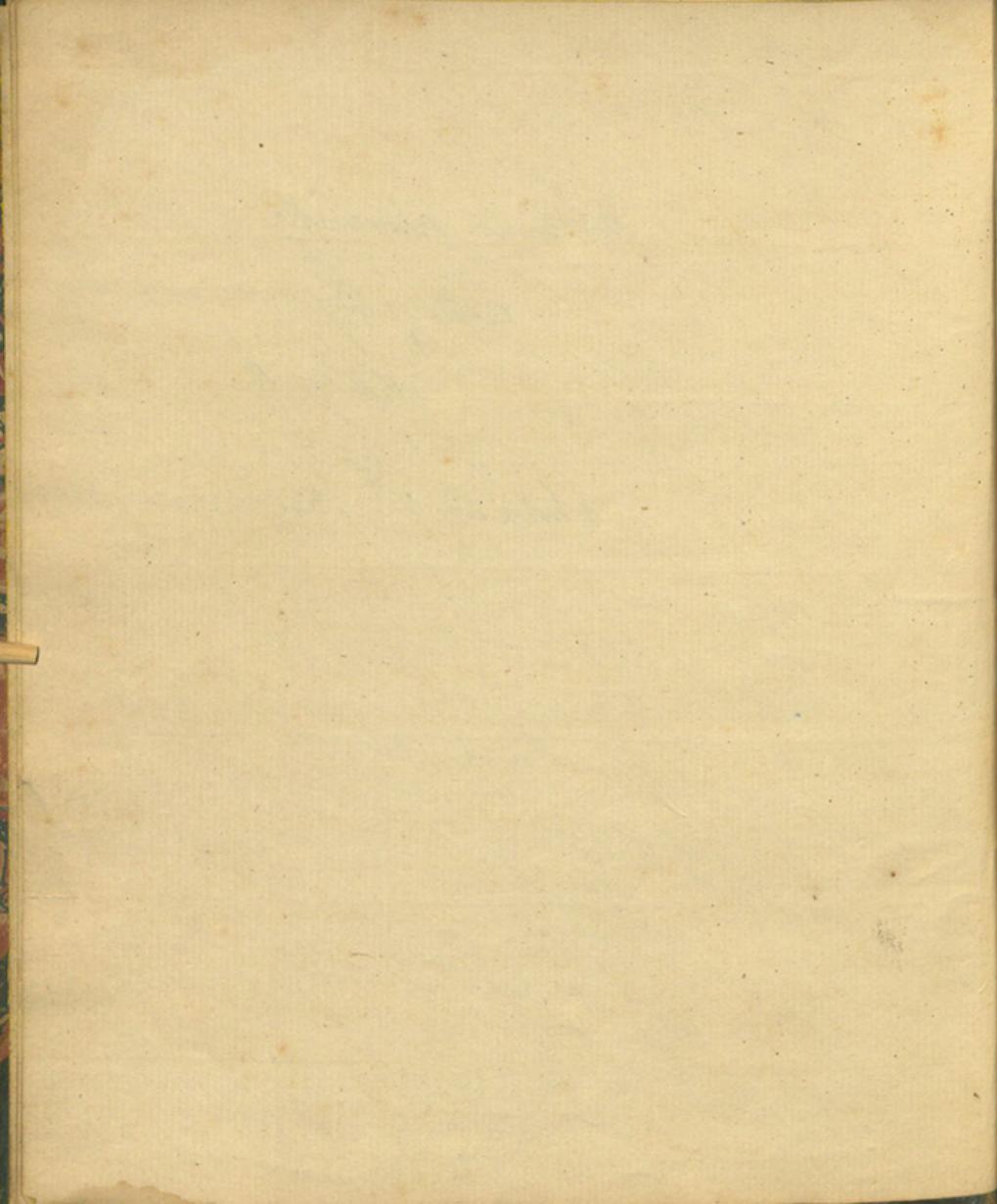
The Associates

Notes
on a course of lectures on
the
Theory and Practice of Physics
and Institutes of Medicine
delivered in the College of Physicians and
Surgeons of the state of New York
during the session of 1821-2 by
David Hosack M. D.



Drexel University
College of Physicians and Surgeons
of New York.

November 7th 1821



Notes - October 9th 1821 -

The first part of the course comprises a series of the probabilities of medium age & up to then occupies himself with a series of the horizons of science. - Short notice of systems of different authors - Lydenham - Worcester - Cullen - Brown - Derby. - We take a view of the whole body without confining ourselves to particular parts. - The professor earnestly recommends to us the practice of taking notes and distributing them by means of references. - Books recommended by Dr Hirsch. - ^{Lydenham} ^{Hirsch's} Practice. ^{Lyon's} Clinical Lines. - ^{Lydenham} ^{Hirsch's} Anatomy & Pathology. - November 10th. - News of Hirsch's nosology - outline of his plan to be pursued in the ensuing winter. - all physical influences will be remarked - we shall also take into consideration the means used to the constitutions of papers of opposing these diseases. - Circumstances of diet will also be examined. - Some slight references to the mental faculties as connected with bodily affections and vice versa. - Return to the body composition - bones - cartilages - muscular instruments - but leaving that field of elasticity when the subject of disease. - Muscular nerves. - Salvia - points professor Hirsch has ascertained that by chemical analysis purifies the womb properties as gastric liquors. - Nature of Digestion. - active power - without perfect & not unmarked by Dr Stenon of Seta lumen. - Dr Hirsch supposes that fermentating constitutes the process of digestion, and that the gastric liquor is subordinate to the power of fermentation, and acts as a coagulating agent. - The professor supposes that experiments of Dr Brock in

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conclusion on this subject.

himself, and published in his "Practical Experiments," at Edinburgh.
Similar experiments have been made by different calculators on the
powers of digesting, varying very differently from one another - and com-
puting its power from weights of 200 down to 12 pounds. — Bladder
Bile - Pancreatic juice - a salivary & digesting.

November 12th adoption of animal movement - discovery of this
process in 1622 in the dog - and some years after in the human being.
Also of adoption of semi-digested - the nutritious part of an
animal digested by the bacteria operating on the intestines - termi-
nating in the rectum whence ^{about same time,} and then emptying in the
thoracic duct discovered ~~so late~~ ^{at some time,} terminating in left subclavian
vein. Blood white yet out of the vein is termed chyle. Circu-
lation of blood first - discovered by de Harvey in early part of 17th
century and not published until some years after. It was
supposed that secreted many years before was aware of this
discovery - he only knew the circulation through the lungs,
which chyle as he says was to expect subsequently published.
Some other writers approached to the truth, but Harvey first
completed the discovery. Tongue - situated in the thorax, and
protected by the breast bone, ribs and clavicle. Different rea-
son experiments of Dr Priestley - exposing blood in bladders to
different gases. — Harvey has made also some experiments
on this subject. Without success as respect to the formability

of carbon.

It is presumed that 10.02 of carbon are excreted in one day from the lungs. We have now learned the cause of the aliment through the respiratory system. — Secretions different from — but commonly supposed that glands are not always necessary for this purpose but by ^{the} respiration, we find secretions of fat in parts where there are no glands. The testicle of a horse is completely made up of a congeries of vessels. Hunter 13th. We know of an animal breathing mostly by the lungs without heart, as mentioned by Humphrey Davies. There is another set of vessels which turns it is to take up substances which are deposited in the body, termed absorbers ^{or} lymphatics, discovered in the year 1650. and ^{further} ^{more} discovered about a century since from the action of absorber vessels on the surface of the body. Mr. Hunter found that his body was heavier after walking in a moist atmosphere although under the action of a strong purger. In Wright's narrative we find some case of nourishment acting upon the body, when there was no means of procuring food to take into the mouth. Before the time of the Hunter absorption was thought to take place by the ^{respiration} of vessels. We are told by Klinenbach that we have 6 absorptions a day daily.

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glands and exhalent repels separate those substances which are injurious in the system. ^{parts.} By experiments of late of Dr. Berard Horne, Mr. Brander it appears that first air circulates in the blood & repels of the living animal. This air conveys chiefly of carbonic acid gas. The matter of perspiration is evidently of a saline character. — Analysis of urine — Water — muriate of ammonia — phosphate ammonia are acids. The body may be considered in a perfect state when all its functions are regularly carried on. The functions are divided into vital — animal & natural. — History of disease, so as to render the symptoms and causes of the disease to be noticed with great accuracy — every accompanying circumstance to be taken into consideration. — November 1st. 1821. We must carefully have regard to the nature of every symptom and every cause, as in yellow fever, we administer any emetic with great danger, in below remittent we must necessarily employ any emetic as we can not cure patient. Let always the characteristic marks of the disease never be neglected. — The next subject of our attention is the cause of disease. Now are a variety of circumstances and dispositions in the human body determinants of temperament of these physicians commonly enumerate 4 — sanguineous — choleric — phlegmatic and melancholic. Dr. Lubbock has endeavoured to ascertain the precise causes of these temperaments. By sanguineous temperament is denoted that habit which is marked by a great afflux of blood, caused in

a phlegmatic countenance large nose, and such like character. The hair: however posterior of its, being largely furnished with black, wavy hair, or white here. Healthy state & the stomach, power against of digesting, generally accompany this state of things. The diseases of these persons are somewhat mark'd - needing generally large evacuation. — melancholic temperament - connected more fully with the state of the nerves - accompanied frequently with melancholic character. In consequence of the sensible state of feeling, they are more usually the subjects of disease. Paroxysms in life, & persons of this description, generally a source of spirit - dejected state of mind. — choleric temperament - marked by an irritability of temper - quickness of manner. It often comprises of the melancholic and sanguineous. — Plethora - marked by great exuberance of feeling - mental torpor. This condition is also skipp'd over. On account frequently marked of a pale habit. Their disease are therefore, or debility will shorten life. — As is common amongst males are less susceptible of impulsive than females, while females are more liable to external influences. There is a nervous temperament also to be remembered. — Novemb^r 15th 1821.

Names we know under the influence of temperament are frequently caused from parents to children, and exercise themselves at an early period of life. — Prof. Hennig does not think that goat and sheep are positively hereditary, but depending upon a law, and also

circumstances - glandular obstructions. In some cases Dr Hirsch has observed these tumors ^{susceptible} instead of long standing, of the applications of a blister kept up for a long period. Syphilis is another disease of this hereditary kind - which we must carefully distinguish from the congenital inflammation of children. - Epilepsy - arises from a peculiar con�mation of brain and nervous system it also hereditary. There is in the class of diseases contracted during the pueral period - that is, which are contracted by the mother during pregnancy. Small pox and measles severe are unlikely in this manner. - As very remarkable cure of small pox is related after the wife, having had the disease treated by her husband while confined with the malady, she escaped the disease, but the child was born dead, covered with the eruptions of small pox. Scurvy has also been communicated in this manner. Some diseases are contracted at the breast during the period of lactation & communicated to the child. -

Diseases of particular classes - are incident to different stages of life. - Rickets during the period of life youth. Convulsions from an imperfect closure of the foremen occuli. Great pressure of blood on the brain in an early age will produce apoplexy, sometimes palsies - in the more advanced age we find different deportations - from a relaxed vertebral forming gravel stone and such maladies. - - - In speaking of syphilis, The ^{Volume 15th} physician merely remarks that in cases of syphilis in aged women often

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The expectoration of the menses - a small blood letting and plaster to the chest will very often afford immediate relief. — We must always take into consideration the influence of climate — ^{I think of the greater} producing obstructions of the womb — deeply, and not much if any inflammatory character. Thus, persons of this description will not bear the same degree of evaporation as those of the more northern latitudes. Those of more southern latitudes are subject to diseases of any inflammatory character, where any active depilating system becomes very necessary. The inhabitants of the northern latitudes do not require the same tonic treatment as those of the south, after great indispositions. *Pleuris pulmonalis* occurs much more frequently on the sea board than in the interior — those persons sent in the interior are frequently relieved of their affection. — Putrid effluvia — of animal and vegetable decomposition — vapors of marshes and such exhalations also produce disease — commonly fevers of remittent and intermittent character. — In like manner concentrated human effluvia are productive of disease. The fumes of charcoal and other carbureted substances used with carbonic atmosphere are often the unwholesome causes of disease. — Convulsions of serious character have also occurred in persons who employ themselves in operation of lead works. — Mercury employed externally has also produced convulsions. The Acta suppose that since the use of mercury in large quantities, hydrocephalus has become much more frequent. That it was in greater

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smiles are also subject to the paralyzing effects of mercury. —
Naumb 17th. 1821. With respect to mercury the physician observed that in syphilis the most proper form of mercury is that which saturates in the longest time. Arsenic — also when employed internally, although sometimes very beneficial in the removal of tumors must be used with great caution. The fumes of arsenic in manufacturers in Great Britain — are also very injurious — especially, as it almost invariably shortens their life. The manufacturers are said to number by far the largest. Coal-tar hair dyes & stone cutters and fumers of the description are liable to certain affections, particularly consumption of the lungs, from inhaling the dust from these materials. Indeed all men engaged in any particular occupation are most generally subject to special complaints. — A very curious case is related by the late Dr Carter of Black Island — where a young lady, suffering under the suppuration of tumors, the tumor was resected, and tumors from the stomach in a perfect condition, containing the meat. It was also discharged from the skin. — Another article which should demand our attention is the ^{use} of our diet. We must remarkable instances of longevity we found among those who live wholly on vegetables — in Brazilomiris. animal food taken in excessive quantities, by furnishing an exciting degree of stimulus susceptible to inflammatory complaints, and excessive use of salted provisions produces eruptive affections, particularly of scrofulous character. — On the other hand

vegetable nourishment taken in excessive quantities, especially among
 those who have long accustomed to diet of an animal kind as productive
 of more disease than a diet more particularly confined to animal matter.
 November 19th 1821
 By this means the system becomes impurely; the gastric juice has not
 its full power. Gastric stuff may frequently be induced by this means.
 This disease was known by Dr Sydenham, although the credit ^{in it} is given
 to Dr Bell - the former had not probably so much practice as the
 latter. & Dennis has stated his cure of 10 out of 15 by a strict adherence
 to ~~an~~^{the} animal diet. any ^{large} quantity of food taken in the
 stomach produces disease. The food of all animals is more easily
 digested than that of young animals - being more stimulant bowel
 more easily digested! - White flour we more easily digested than
 the domesticated animals - and for the same reason brown food
 is to be preferred to white - being more stimulant and nutritious.
 The manner of digesting the food is also to be attended to. This is an
 egg when digest under some circumstances will be easily digested,
 while ^{an} other forms are suspicious. An article when cooked, will
 sometimes lie heavy on the subject stomach, where taken with
 a little wine or methylum will prove very pleasant and
 nutritious. In certain habits certain foods create a great disturbance.
 The peculiarity of constitution is termed idiosyncrasy. -
 But our habits become more and more generally the cause of
 disease than our meats. — November 25th 1821

Persons who take exercise without due regard for the purpose, the result of exercise is injurious to the system—as on the contrary great evidence. The various functions of the mind are apt to produce disease, as on the contrary by unfeeling mental mildness. Sudden changes of diet or not suited to the stomach are a frequent source of disease. Cannot recommend opium that causing flatulence the whole year round from a grain in the breast so which has had been long affected and strenuously recommends it. Dr. Swan of Edinburgh has lately published a treatise on Opium, where he recommends the use of a flannel saucer in that complaint, & some what he has ever great benefits to advise. Sleep, often considered to great excess is an ~~cause~~^{of} a cause of disease. The Physician does not believe that of the species of sleep there are opium sleep and alcohol sleep or more fully and rapidly clanging sleep or a commonly said of hypnagogic. ^{and} ~~there~~ ^{is} a distinction always made between perfect and imperfect sleep. In the latter stage we are in a condition termed dreams. In this state some ones or more of the mental faculties are awake. Our passions are frequently excited. Some distinction on Meaulnes—more usually the opposite which takes place after the ^{supper} of a hearty meal. The stomach over distended presses against the diaphragm which last gives against the lungs and prevents inspiration. By a different portion of sleep, all the animal functions become decaysed. When the observer exists, the body needs time to snail at

to possess those properties which render it capable of ensuring such repose. The duration of our sleep is very much a matter of habit. The power of the mind, if we induce exercise from the source of disease - as melancholia - dyspepsia - a debilitated state of the septum - a diaphragmatic power of absorption and even mania may be induced. John Hunter died from a shot of powder - in consequence of some negligence from a surgeon as regarded us the surgeon alleged, his effects conduct in respect to some appointments. By that means, juries have been deceived, by a specimen of the talcum shells. Complaints of the shot are peculiarly aggravated by these affections of the mind. Dear, of inducing irritability of the nervous system has frequently produced miscarriage. Beaumare relates a case where a person had his bowels affected, merely by the sight of his medicine cup. November 22nd The cause of disease are those arising from excessive venery, producing irritability of digestion - general debility. To which no function when undisturbed by excess, produces greater change than ~~the almost any other part~~. Another effect is that of all pollutions - producing head ache - pain in the loins; and about the kidneys - mental derangements become much increased - great bodily heat - involuntary emission of semen. Not only a very short experience will suffice to know these circumstances - Subject stimulates with camphor - particularly turpentine and balsam which particularly affect the urinary organs. The Doctor has found the texture of camphor very useful under such circumstances. We have then ^{the} ~~done~~ the consideration of the causes of disease. The body is endowed with a certain power of renewing itself when suffering disorganization - thus

the Greeks included under the term *antropathia*—under more limited
as *medicinalis naturae*— Some physicians deny altogether the power of
this force, while others ascribe to it altogether neglecting the action of medicine.
This power is altogether auxiliary to the action of remedies but is not com-
monly to be wholly relied upon— again the effects of nature frequently aggr-
avate the complaint—as a portion of the same produces heat, gout and
in many other manners.

November 23. 1821— We may enter upon the
more immediate object of this course of lectures.— The order of arrangement
in diseases with their different classifications constitutes the science of *methodology*.
In natural history we find a chief reason for arrangement— for instance
there are upwards of 30,000 species of plants, which could never be reported
in the memory without the assistance of such arrangement. The first idea
of a distribution of diseases by their peculiar character, as well as the chief
distinction the one from the other— was entertained by Hydenham and Bay-
lini. This author has distributed diseases according to different principles.
Some according to seat in the body— some according to duration, as
acute and chronic. Sauvage first carried into effect the idea of Hyd-
enham— not without first publishing his plan to Krause. — A meth-
odical arrangement was next produced by Forness— he was followed
by Nigel— he was followed by Seger. Dr. Blackstone also attempted
some methodical arrangement— but did not come forward the arrangement
of D'Ullens— which has been unusually serviceable. The prep in the
name of Krause and Darwin. — A system has lately been

polluted a gen - too sonic by others & good of hindring, founded all doctor as he intende upon physiologal principles. — Some physicians often have appied all nosological arrangements as tending to reduce very thing to mechanical principles - or principles founded upon relation to certain sciences & works. These things are true - but the class must not contradict the good arising from the physician.

^{November 24.} Some observations on the works of Dr. Bellamy. — The Professe expects — The good intende that the physician see the general a-slop - he has therefore omitted it altogether. The slop of diseases contains also some diseases which do not at all belong to them, as scabies - cholera morbus. — In his ⁴ prolegomena he enumerates obliquely a disease which there is the very name of his great discharge - after the right constipation. This slop cunctus - does not contain all those diseases which come from a well related habit of body - as malleus epurm. — In his slop impetuous he includes diseases which are not accompanied with any eruption, as jaundice and scrofula which are attended with scabbed glands which disseminate onto others, but not attended with eruption properly so called. His slop fecales contains many diseases which are general in their character, and omits those which are altogether local. ^{Novem 26} 1831

Truth remains in Bellus nosology — In his prolegomena he neglects Thuri pulmonalis - as well as many other inflammatory diseases. In his exanthemata he places pector - which is a pleural disease and only accompanied as are many other diseases by eruptions. As in hamorrhage he has omitted hepatica - or a bloody discharge from the liver happening sometimes in yellows and typhus

fever. — The physician includes shoeni which is only a symptom of another disease and a species of endo-tertory. In the volumine — the author Intermittent he neglects three species of fever — of the pyrenidium — others — . & febrile instead of 4 species thus made 8 — 5th Fieber truly so called — and not generic because as they occur in almost all maladies. — 2nd Cl. — he terms Thymaracep 3rd Cl. Lutum — other all cutaneous diseases are enumerated 4th Profluens — including various descriptions of blood and vapors natural obnoxious & Cl. Supponens — 5th Cl. Nervosus. 7th Cl. Putrescens — 8th Localis, including a great variety of surgical observations. — On the nature of fever — go term generally derived from grecs to grecs, one of the most common and dangerous afflictions to which the system is liable. — What a fever? a question of difficult solution. — We will endeavor to ascertain somewhat its nature by regarding its symptoms. The term symptom is of Greek origin — wh. it distinguishes every disease from all other non-diagnostic symptoms those which are as a distinction between the diseases. — Cullen's definition of fever — always occurring in the same part shivering — at least with an elevation or an hundred. This definition is incorrect — many a fever occur as even noticed by Celsius, without shill. chills.

November 27th 1821.

Fever says. You say Dr. Cullen, ~~commonly~~ commences with languor and indisposition — this our Drapier denies, and asserts that fever frequently commences without being induced in this manner. — Some fevers

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attack above the locality in the first instance. Heat is not to be looked for in the first instance generally in the commencement of fever - at it requires some time to acquire that heat. Indeed it varies so much in its character, as not to be considered as a pathognomonic symptom. These varieties are not seen by Fadijee, Linné and the medical writers. The pulse has in all ages been considered as a pathognomonic symptom of fever - said not to be noticed by Hippocrates - at the time of labor it was much regarded. But have also much upon the quickness of pulse - but it is not an infallible sign. Sometimes the pulse is slower than than natural. This rapidity or quickness of pulse is much aggravated by particular temperaments and idiosyncrasies. In yellow fever (says one Dr. Doppo.) it sometimes occurs at the very point of death, there shall be no regularity and still free of pulse as in health. The pulse is also affected by the passions of the mind. See respects any particular symptom - it could never be infallibly relied on, as always present.

Number 25th 1821.

We sometimes find greater frequency of pulse &c &c in the shorter affections of the body - than in high fever where this condition of things is general and attended with much more danger. We now consider those symptoms which are common to all fevers. Fever says one physician exists itself in all the functions - both mental and bodily. These symptoms do not all occur in every fever, more which is not occasionally absent - no one which is not occasionally present - the manner of fever is sometimes sudden - as strongly remarked by Fadijee. Fever occurs most frequently

at night - particularly after occasions of exposure to cold. Dr. G. L. Hyde says that fevers occur much more frequently between 8 at night and 8 at morning than any other time. This in Prof. F. H. Peleg's disease. In common attack in the first instance the nervous sensations agitating the body and mind producing fits & convulsions. These symptoms are accompanied by pain felt in the head, and frequently in the back of the head. There is also often felt a general depression to bodily and mental exertions - improperly termed says in Prof. Apothecary & Miller's definition - Convulsion sometimes precedes an attack of fever. Sheep sometimes marks the beginning of fever. An exhalation of mind sometimes precedes fever - sometimes hysterical.

November 2nd 1821

The external comes frequently with the appearance of fever - as the eyes in particular. Sometimes comes in violent action of the muscles of the eyes. The sense of hearing is also impaired - causing great sensibility which is frequently termed tremulus aurium. The sense of feeling is also impaired producing a loss of sensibility. This is most especially in the cold feelings of the patient. The heat in fever is also occasionally felt. The patient will complain of feelings of heat in particular parts, or a burning about the umbilicus - and in different places in body called several fevers, but where the parts does not denote the action nor the skin. Such are the various forms in which fever invades the system.

* Judge considerations as arising from the state of the system. But these repairs will be produced by different irritations, or

related of our Physician, where as he mentioned a case of rigor arising from uterine irritation. We may therefore imagine that all rigors are connected with similar states of the nervous irritations producing those paroxysms of the muscular fibers. - This irritation also produces an effect on the state of the vascular system - hastening the pulse from 75 the natural standard to upwards of 100. - It soon commences with a stricture of the exhalent apertures - which is diminished - becoming easy - its prolixity is ended in consequence of the stricture of the exhalents. - The urine is small in quantity - and pale - the bladder is naturally contracted. The skin is contracted or furred, owing to the entire insensibility - it also becomes dry and harsh - the respiration being interrupted. The lungs also undergo a change in this respect - producing ^{here} & expectoration. The liver and stomach are also affected - producing a full stage stricture of the parts in the first stage an unusual secretion producing a catharsis. Ulcers also suffer this attack - producing a diminution of the menses also a diminution of the milk.

Nantucket Oct 1821

The pulse is of different kinds - conveying different sensations. our Physician uses more or number of species. Hard - soft - full - small - soft - hard frequent - slow - regular - irregular - Intermittent - gaseous - when the artery ^{sens} feels a hollow feel as if air was contained in the vessel - called by Dr Rush soap bubble pulse. In a good way not to mention giving in quaking a pulse, whereby the one conveys the sensations of the other. I highly hope to contrive a machine ^{shall} which shall be nice,

when,

as in searching a vein, in a child's arm, which we are obliged indeed frequently to bleed on the back of the hand. In an infant of Hippocrates, when the arteries at the wrist are small, the vessels and temporal are full and large. See cases on the character - according to the part affected, and according to the constitution of the patient. These ^{rebellious} affections will produce frequently local affection, as of the knee, the ankle. The doctor supposes her to speak of hydrocephalus - maintained that this disease is of sudden origin - most commonly symptomatic.

Atmonter December 1st 1821

The second stage of fever, which we are now to consider - is marked by dry hot skin - loss of heat. the eyes become red, the nose rapidly, the conjunctiva concreting red blood - hands and feet being the parts most quickly become loaded with blood. the readiness to the exertion will be regulated in a measure by the instability of the patient. One extremity will sometimes be cold while the other is hot - varying the local determinations. arms. The external veins sympathetic - and the mind is disturbed. Arms like pale - a more high colour, being hurried through the heat - says almost like the blood itself. The abdome is also acted upon and quickened in the operation; comes on observation of the guilty matter. *Emancius* finds the sanguine excretions ^{of} a green - soon - and after four appear. The accumulation of blood under the cutaneous more rapid - of purging and bloodletting.

The third stage of fever, termed the sweating stage we now come to.
 This is the effect of indirect heatility. The exhalent vessels are relaxed, the
 pores cut their contents producing a diaphoresis or sweat. The skin loses
 its ~~texture~~, appearance, becoming moist and temperate, first oblique on the
 forehead and hands - they also become more cool by evaporation.

November December 3rd 1821

The fluids become / dry or Puffy / changed under the influence of fever.
 The fluids again become changed by the retention of those matter which
 ought to be thrown off and retained become the cause of fever. They become
 changed again by the absorption of ~~fluids~~ matter what are contained in
 the body, as phosphate of lime in bones. The intestinal disorders, some
 thus condition of the system - that is a deprave state of the fluids,
 as well as in the effluvia from the lungs - lungs of a fetid character.
 The skin also secretes an unpleasant discharge, far different from the
 natural secretion. The odorous matter of the whole body also denotes
 a putrefactive state of the fluids. — November 4th 1821.

Continuation of Agency of Humoral Pathology - The facts quoted were
 author no associated them - as Molar - Branchus - Pringle - Glenham
 the recent discoveries of Home and Brand have succeeded in to evidence
 in our systems, and that this air is carbonic acid gas. The former
 demonstrates the change which is the adhesions partaking more rapidly
 than putrefaction, though he presumes the latter first may also
 take place more certain circumstances.

The experiments of Sir Erasmus Home are also conclusive on this point, as injection of species thence into the veins produces subacute chronic hepatitis, and calcification sets in at term, and soon to cure the patient.

The typhoid fever is frequently the result of years of a different character continued, now - December 1821. Some observation on the communication between mother and child. Fine inflammatory diarrhea will sometimes appear malignant types - frequently the mother typhoid character. The older & bony uterine - one of pleurisy terminating in suppuration, - Typhoid fever consists of a first evidence of enhanced state of excitement. - But in other cases, as yellow fever, the heart remains comparatively quiet, and the patient awakes sitting up, while the nurse may be at his door. - In typhoid fever, when the stupor appears at an early period of the disease it arises more especially from the determination of blood to the brain, and when it occurs at a late period, it may be in part owing to an enhanced state of nervous excitement. also on these stages, there is great mortification, subacute tendinitis - arms. In these stages, although there may be some excitement, we must employ stimulants, as wine and such c. stimulants ~~consequently~~. - This stage of fever is characterized by appearance of tongue - black generally - sometimes greenish - sometimes of red color and more inflammatory character. The breath is highly offensive - some are called after so active

appearance has often thus advanced - the patient a succession of short
takes place in his own tract of body - these come and go and are
obviously clonicized. Death sometimes occurs about this point - and usually
from fatal. Sometimes the sudden yell of pain cannot exceed
its contents, occasioning great restlessness and torpor of the patient. This disease
is particular cases - or else by drawing off the water will sometimes
raise the patient.

December 6th 1821

In the advanced stage of typhus fever hemorrhages will sometimes appear from
obscure places - as say some very great loss of delicate strength.
Blacks are sometimes found in different parts of the body, as pericardium,
occurring great irritation of the heart - hydatid has even been found in
these circumstances. The eyes are half opened - the sense of hearing is impaired,
the lungs not having power to act effusion take place about the bronchi,
and the air passing to and fro through this fluid, occasions the noise of
~~sputting~~ rattling. The pulse is sometimes not soon to be felt, shilly & feeble
deposition. There is a spasm of the muscles - occasioning great convulsive
movements - insatiable tenaciousness. The pleur muscles also gain the greater
power - and then the patient is bent up in bed, the extensor losing their
power altogether - The chest becomes hollow - The appearance of depression -
hasty advance - and close the scene - ~~of~~ Inspection since
sometimes seems stuporous - confused state of brain. - We are
now led to consider the cause of fever - disease of physician into
proximate and remote. - The part that which stand in the body,

the account that which we experience. The venereal are also divided into predisposing and exciting - the first, those who prepare the system for being then acted upon - the second are those which act more directly. In a knowledge of these causes, which is to direct our cure. Predisposition is sometimes hereditary, plethora is frequently the cause of fever - a very produce apprenticeship. Predisposition may however be acquired, especially from other complaints - as of marshy constitution producing fevers or the same fever or a return of the same disease - as also even intermitting fevers. *Explan.* December 7th 1821.

among the predisposing causes may be enumerated as one of the most frequent, marshy apprenticeship. - as one of the exciting causes, those which operate immediately on me, are very frequent causes. The direct effects of heat I shew they are in sharp sickness. That form of fever, which appears in the southern states, under the name of summer fever, is ~~was~~ frequently concomitant with yellow. Inclined except the plaguey says in Bengal it is most liable to the yellow fever - but still there are as sharp cases of chloromania, as ~~it~~ ^{meant} ~~ever~~ only small pox. - is an interesting fact, that the bodies of men, in very different atmosphere, remain in about the same temperature - this is occasioned by the condensation of the air in cold weather, by which we inhale a greater portion of air in every inspiration, and by the respiration of the air in a hot temperature by which at each inspiration we inhale a less portion of air. -

December 9th - Cold applications produce sores - but the gradual
process of the ~~X~~^{removal} is ~~gradual~~ and ~~severe~~. The stimulant effects of cold
are evident when applied in one place - the stimulus of course
will spread out, in gradually useful or even of hemorrhage - the ~~superficial~~
heat not enough to cause any of dangers. Then cold applied to
several points and ~~local~~^{of} the section is suddenly a stimulant.
Take my example - as a stimulus of short duration but much intensity
Cold applied to the abdomen is reported as effect of 9 to 10 hours
so that it should still be present. The people trying upon the
application of cold to the sections, and the in case of inflammation is
not at all associated with the medical science. The people who would experiment
of the human frame - intended to exercise the action of the nerve & on the
artery, who one of which consisted in trying upon the central artery
of a dog - and applying a cold application to the nerve which accom-
pany it, whereby the pulsation of the artery was perfectly and grad-
ually increased by the stimulus of such an application. This experiment
was made to elucidate more fully this subject, by employing the arm
of a human subject in cold cloths - a cloth with ice, and the other
a cloth of a very warm temperature, whereby the pulsebox at the wrist
of the arm coated with the cold application was evidently increased,
and the heat of the other less perceptibly diminished. It is prin-
cipally from these circumstances that the ~~Physician~~ argues the impropriety
of cold applications, where we used to diminish external excitement,

us inf. cases of typhus implanting. — . December 10th 1821.
In consequence of the abstruse effects of cold, we often additively
effects of heat in much more readily disposes to typhus than in sum-
mers in cold climates. — Miasme is also ^{an} evocative cause of
fever, as well as cold — ^{producing} more turbulent such disease
as influenza — phthisis. There also however cold is ^{the action} produced by the
more indirect action of ~~cold~~, the consequence of exhalations.

The exposure of animals dead in hot climate is an evocative cause of
fever. & Concentrated human effluvia is another cause of fever.

Papions of the monkeys are a very evocative cause of fever. — Mis-
mais of snakes are another cause producing both intermittent and
remittent fever. The influence of raw marmal is felt by the
sedative action of the cold & irritative of their marmal. In the
former countries of England, for example the forms of deer prevail
much more. The constitution of the patient may also generate
certain influences, favourable to such a condition, exclusive of the
operation of mere marmal. December 13th 1821

Bands many woods are a frequent cause of disease, from the
miasme which exhales from them; they are at the same time
also serviceable in acting as a screen from a miasma given out in
or the neighbourhood. The cold of the night air is favourable
to the propagation of these diseases. Temperate regions and climates
are now favourable to the action of marmal. —

Contagion is another source of fever - derived from real contagia to come
in contact - the original source of the fever - but now consider'd, as
something specific, generated by the action of the sick man, and
conveyed to another, through the medium of the atmosphere. The
Physop in a letter addressed to Dr Thaxter in 1808, endeavoured
to analyse these & diseases under 3 different classes - 1st those
which are positively contagious or the physiological source of the same,
as typho-^{spas.} - 2^d those which are acquired by contact
with atmosphere - as small pox - measles - scrofula - &c
acquired from other men, and at any season of the year - another
law of this class is generally, that the disease communicated
under it, can not be so bad but once - 3rd those which
are communicated only through the medium of an insipid air
atmosphere, as plague - yellow fever. - December 14th 1821

If such materials can produce the disease, why after the ventilation
over, when the pestilence was immensely accumulated - and all the
public buildings - churches Columbia college - were crowded
with it - so much so that our Physician in walking up the
steps of the church could not determine whether the steps were of
stone, or of wood texture - But how does one know in
space the disease? The Physop believes of a chemical combination
between the ^{of the matter} atmosphere, and the unclean cap-
able of being specific - It has always occurred that after

case has occurred, goes several days before its multiplication -
that any circumstance always occurs with respect to plague.
It is remarked by Dr. Duncan and other European writers on the plague
that fleas ^{are} a most dangerous source of the disease than human
infection - this our Physician appears to be perfectly true - and relates
a case circumstances which occurred in the family of Mr. Wood of
this city - a servant of Mr. family had received a present of
a box from a mate on board a vessel, what among other
things contained either what he had been during his sickness.
On this occasion he called his neighbour to examine these
clothes - they were opened and every person engaged in the
task became sick of yellow fever, pain'd death of such severity -
& he now attributes to the premature coming of fever - a present of
Dr. Bellings to Bellings - — December 15th 1821

of news of different authors on premature coming of fever - Hippocrates - the
first medical writer - the greater number of fever says he was gene-
lized - and according to the quality and quantity of life communicate
& changes. Celsus states - concerned that fever was owing to the
blood getting from the vein into the arteries - Aretaeus -
gives premise that heat communicated to the heart in the
exciting cause of fever - or that fever results not entire, unless
it has communicated to the heart - . . . the physician did
little more than copy the opinions of the writers who preceded
them - little originally among them - . . . Paracelsum

permitted the body to consist of salt-sulphur and mercury - and
ended only long gradually to some chemical combination of the body.
This comes to a union of the mechanical and chemical philosophy
such was the taste and vicinity of Boehme and Stahl. —
The next thing which regards itself in the opinion of von Helmont
who conceived that fever was caused by some peculiar mutation of the
intest. — Other opinions are found among the writers of 18 century. of
the Heymays was one of the most considerable — the cause of fever
according to him, was an spontaneous action of the corporal vessels
of the skin. The idea of Puffen's Culpeper was that debility
was the cause of fever, producing a spasm of the extremities & arteries.
The idea of debility in Hippocrates was the same in case of fever
debility - as stupor - no fever comes. Indeed he denies that debi-
lity has any thing to do with fever — The conclusion of our Hippo-
crates expect me that mutation is the proximate cause of fever —
~~having itself, gone on the skin and vessels of body.~~

— December 17th 1821 — Treatment of fever — The symptom
which into the attack of fever may be divided into 3 classes —
1st those most generally noted in an attack, 19 of 20 cases —
2nd the tubercles cold — contraction of the extremities. 3^d the
most formidable symptoms supervening towards the close of the
^{in different manners}
^{a common indisposition.} — Now the common remedy to be employed on
the warm skin is - sage mint - and my frequent warm bath
water - to be placed in bed - feet bathed in warm water

patient will come with cool cloths - for those cases which commence with heat (putrid exanthem at earliest) soot let him a sufficient course may be needed - especially, the last remedy sometimes emptying the stomach of property an insidious attack of horrors - as well as indigestible food - they also promote the actions of the adjacent vessels and the spirit - and sometimes of the stimulating effects upon the alimentary canal, preceding cathartics, & the producing their effect by increasing the flow of mucus. The Emetic. The doctor prefers a combination of specumantes and emetics - water not to be used till the stools have once passed operatively, not before or sometimes done. - after the warm - quell the warmth ^{unconsciously} of the remedy - and gently stimulate the irritability of the bowels not, however make cathartics - are in the first stage of fever, when fermentation is sensible - best of fluid to the intestines with warm unguiculi amicti may be employed - as fluids of laudanum - tincture prepared of ammonia - mustard seeds. Calomel tincture may also be used as hot bath - or bathe in vapour, perhaps now the tincture, as copper ammonia or salts of iron. - But after the first attack off the secession - diarrhoea - vomiting - often to be avoided or the easier - but as an erector of the basal couplet - over every other treatment when the vital functions are attacked - & it is an appropriate time of fever - we are by no means

to myself the bleed letting, because the character of intermission we
about to receive. also in the state stimulatory cathartics may be made
as calomel and jalap - to determine from the head, which are
known not to affect the stimulus of the system generally. besides
preparations composed of those materials which might otherwise be valuable
and giving such goods for excretions. — December 18th 1821.

Indeed, says an Hippo (where there is a stimulator to the head) contract
a light paper - and the easiest way is the administration of an ene-
ma - the common enema will answer very well - composed of oil,
molasses, and salt and water. When we wish to make the
enema more active - Glycerine salt or place of common salt - Castor
oil in place of common oil. Blusters ^{are} an important rem-
edy in the cure of fevers - particularly when there are local eleva-
tions - and to apply them to the most sensible parts of the
body. — Sudorifics another important class - frequently not
to be used w^t the latter stages of fever - Sputum mordet - which
are made may be of combination with antiseptics - when the former
is applied it is more agreeable after round with dissolved
sugar, rather than common sugar. — Tartaric antiseptics &c.
are very efficacious - in 2 gr of tartaric - with 2 drachm of
each of Tart., Camphr in 8 parts - one uses 2 hours. —

Antiseptics are often difficulted - in consequence of being
mixed with different preparations of doctors - & also for
the purpose - especially when combined with calomel also

the ex-cathartes - to cure thus the patients should take
warm drinks - and without acids - as barley tea - tart fruit juice. —
One not over anting a morung - adds an more agreeable -
as Turneall - Turneall water - Camomile water, 2 and 1/2 pints of Turneall -
1 pint of Barley water - vinegar water. — We may reduce
the treatment further as 2 drs of Fever - the last effects
called, state of simple excretion - purgative should suffice - in
excessive heat of sun - tongue dryness - belly heat - sweating
broken up - I never dose with a rug enopher - On moderate
heat or the lesser the excitement - Blood letting or other relocal
deterioration - keeps well in mind what is the nature
of the Fever. Let us look also well to the remote cause
of fever. — And in fevers, let us well remember that the
body's cool my appear - in hot form of malignant fever, with
the - for your inflammation - as well as in the hot stage of
Phthisis pulmonaryis a much more violent sign is the dark
color of the blood - its main appearance. Emetics are also
useful - in small doses. Cathartes also very useful, especially
when there is obstruction in the alimentary canal - one Drupp
uses much 30 gr of Fabri purgans with 6 of calomel. The
Salvia cathartes are also very useful - it is however
here they act especially by cooling the body - also Rochelle
Salt, Tartar of potash and soda - also althaea &c can
usefully - The Ophe's phyt of soda - has safely become pernicious

be capture - you are right in what you say in common salts -
as also Sulphate of magnesia - Epsom salts - & Glauber salt &
that water though most opposite - it may however be administered in
a little quantity - with the small method of reducing the force of purgatives
in giving administering remedies which act on the bowels & kidneys and kidneys.
Small dose of Tartar emetic - answer well the purgative - or make a Jarrow
powder - a small powder dose. If the bowels have been well emptied
the Tartar emetic will answer very well - Another medicine popular
is made up of a mixture of potassium - not the highly esteemed of physicians -
consisting of 20 grain of potassium to ventribase for one of the sides & thence
of the other. Sulphate of potassium - sal volatilium - has some effect
for the slow.

December 18th - 1844 -

We should be careful in administering cream of tartar and antimony,
as the acid of the cream of tartar with antimony will produce
catharsis, may we give particular attention to stop the cure if
it produces the effect - Call water - as the important
is really - to the removal of what (less) an inherent practice
and remittance of cholecystitis (Galen) were collected
various pines - as Weynt of Juniper - Comey of Liverpool -
Jackson Philadelphia - In some parts cannot be found in
the opinion of an Englishman - they are says, he to be confined
properly, while the violent heat of the body - let go the
extreme heat of ferment in our power to re-charge from
the skin. - This is also most eductately complete.

With by throwing parts of cold water on the patient - or if as
perna with the sponge - our Pepper water that & Grisey gave
the latter plan more sensible in reducing the heat. - in some
cases however, an Pepper that is to come home of says the toxic
water is more sensible - Note the perspiration is flowing - warm
damps are to be prepared. - as we feel heatly myself in these
cases - the expect some prostration or Pepper may - prepare
and expects that if my remedy or a sponge or otherwise, fails.
In the first i of entemont - especially if typhoid symptom
present themselves - a vegetal maniment to be advised -
not even minute rays allowed. The temperature of the room
should not allow over 65. We ^{remember} remember that the summer
in our climate the use of a blower over heat in a per
the febrile cases — Bleeding stage — up to no
start tissue pain except a few of lymphatic type - diff-
erent colour of urine - If the sweating plan be now continued
we would much advise on patient - to with to a extreme
ordinary means are - taking of & hot eton - compo of 0.5
wt - off the strength is most usual - number diet-
gently stimulant - sago - taper - now rest - But
if we expect a return of the fever - annual but should
be presented in every shape. To form medium can
be prepared - But sometimes with the sweating
otherwise than a more venous fever - some vegetables must

cannot - may be in the bowels - &c &c &c. — December 28th.
If it is opposite to an meal, voluntary excretion - we must endeavor to
bring the patient into a lower degree of power of Nutrition - It is
formerly the practice to delay cathartics till the last stage of fever - but
the physician is unwilling - and inclines in the last stage
of fever they are seldom serviceable, but for the relief of intestinal
symptoms. They are to be applied to the rectum - some anæcdote before
the en- - chart - part of the stomach - of the few hours before
they may be safely applied to the few parts of the intestine still
sound - from one to four hours - and apply them to the loquacities
places. ~~It is quite long enough.~~ If the stools are, we
are to apprehend concrements of feces - viz - typhoid symptoms -
which become more frequent male and irregular - every entomach
stomachular increases his inabilität - continuance of same posture
upright becomes horrid and painful - have more distended -
commonly twisted - about the umbilicus - come - delirious -
insomniac - torpid - The effects of climate and season may
help to perceive the state of things and maintain them.
The peaceful fever is made typical at Leiden, and Altona.
The treatment of the typhonic fever now - come - under
our notice - In what does it consist? In the effect
of low continue exertment - fatigues and debility.
The state of the system is to be counteracted by tonics
and stimulants - often sometimes administered in this

state - & in extreme injures - according to our Proprietary. It may indeed make great swelling, and disturbance of the nervous system to occasionally be administered - or to introduce a cathartick. — Mercury is a doubtful remedy - and of all cathartics should be employed with caution to view its effects upon the skin. But in the most number of cases, mercury will hardly produce salivation and if it does not - it will scarcely do so now. — The diffusible stomach in the case prefers easily Muriatic acid, nitreous alkali, and ether. The former, as solution of ammonium or aque ammonia with sprigs of Lavender. The latter with the sulphuric or ~~nitric~~^{nitrous} preparation. But the permanant stomach must be treated as follows: ammonia with sprigs of Lavender 3 drams of the former and one of latter. But the spirituous ^{3 j} extract of Choke-^{1/2} drams per 1 - Melilotus 1 scruple - extract of fennel & a drachm of chaste tree spirit of wine boiled to a paste - strained and reduced palatable by sprigs of Lavender - this is the Pepper recipe. ^{Yarrow 1/2 drams} of Chamomile and a few pieces into small soft made into an ointment among Penny-bury - it sometime resembles another form of galat etc. adjuvant operation with to be chearly. In the case of a gouty rheumatism we had one in mind that effect.

December 21st Mr. Blister - or the state of fever recommended by
Dr. Bell - or formal input in the typhous state of genuine
fever - as well as in the quartic state of yellow fever - in
Inflammation of the intestine in case of dysentery - and in general
fever - they are found valuable - On the principle of act-
ing to irritate to a heat point - they do not act at first state,
because the irritation is very general and not so readily concentra-
ted - they are only general stimulants - and for the
young infirm patients and convalescents are very useful - at the
time only, the system is to be supplied by the adminis-
tration of genuine tonics - especially wine - with spiss.
The diet of the patient at the stage of the disease should be
vegetable - as less apt to produce fermentation. Who can
cannot procure wine brandy milk and scalded - and
when欲飲 and refusing it, it may be warmed and mixed
with spiss - as to quantity of wine - in my experience
from 1 to 6 bottles daily - with the best state of body
gives it him or less quantity during the exacerbation for
ever & in this state we cheer something of a respite.
In the state of body - the patient will generally reject the
brandy and stick close to the wine - Then although
the pulse is frequent - it will instead of long in-
creased be perfectly discontinued by the time some
and the tone be restored - he goes to white

we should carry our wine - or until the warmth of the
submitter be not restored - the pulse quickened and
where symptom of torpor and delirium again impel - the
dose of wine must be restored. See Profess. Price about
Scurfatus - who speaks on typhus symptoms, abstinence
from wine large quantities, will with consideration benefit us
as he avers that he knows of no fever which so readily
affords the typhus character. Also in those cases
part from the carbuncle and carb. it extends, is highly
useful - as well as opiate - but in those has better tendency
to run through the bowels - they are sometimes
dangerous - therefore to be used with caution whether
it continues. Nor it would be good remedy - if clearly
existing then let some spirit be mixed with the wine -
and in those cases mallet wine is very useful. - but
on other occasions we need some lancet frequently - and
the bowels it should do suffer or evacuate at least
once in 24 hours - not by purgative abomination of the
mouth - by lot of enemata. In those cases our
Professor highly commends the calomel and jalap of Homister.
It may indeed be necessary to administer cathartics in
the advanced state of fever - however commencing there
is a tendency to diarrhea - the purgative will not
ever unbind the bowels if applied for the most of fevers

sudden - the tone of the bowels the patient feels is but trifl^{ly} -
but if the be diarrhoea - a dash of ammonium - 3 gr. spirits of lavender
& some of mint water - the chalyx mixture - a comp^t of brandy
placed around the bowels - sometimes or the other hand there is
a tendency to vomit - in this case mint water and lavender
drown draught - soda water - meads - lime water and milk.
The Pepper first gives the mucilage & dyspepsia - and then excre-
tes it in the air & affords comfort - now very generally used
of late practitioners - sometimes blended with pepper - by some
~~the less power~~
~~pepper is also~~ ^{2nd} ~~more~~ ^{less} ~~remedies~~ ^{power} in the air, made up in pills -

The short strength of the patient is also to be considered, in every
particular - known triffling - December 27th - 1821

This day being undispayed I omitted my attendance on the
lecture of this morning - - - - - December 27th - 1821

Symptoms of constipation - There is frequently a great propen-
sity to sleepiness arising from the hyperaemia of the brain which
is a favourable circumstance - but to be distinguished from that
which occurs at the last stage - Treatment of constipation
done in such cases - infusions, decoctions - sometimes with
carbonate of potash a Solas - a laxative however - If there
is great heat - a small addition of sulphur - acid
will be concealed - and the soda and alkali to
be avoided. Moxa the air in the slate has been
most recommended - the Pepper seems to assist

worth of attention - the breath to be particularly attended
to and the state - frequently a good deal of gas in the sto-
mach - having calcined & may now my Pepper in the con-
dition - The Diet in the stage to be particularly attention
to, meat to be gradually accustomed - Roasted and
boiled meat preferable tho' boiled containing more nutritive
matter - A Roasted oyster - and such winds - The drink
should be a proportionate quantity of wine with cold dinner
lemonade - take for the flatulent - chocolate also
freed from its gassy matter - by allowing it to stand
cold and the gassy matter will soon rise to the
top to be taken off. The bodily and mental exercise
to be fully agitated & and gradually increased. All
these matters demand our attention. The general
aspects of fever claim some of our attention - a tempe-
rature instance - being as our Pepper trials to a want
of time in the extreme ^{me} heat and on the abdome -
to make a due preparation of wine - the tea and gen-
tian will - not go over with green syrup - a gelatine
is too strong - I find the amara - also a + very good
remedy - the Pepper has proved ^{the} best of mine & the tea
will be most suitable for the purpose of exciting
operation or the debilitated state of body

Some chronic disease is always, whether it be the cause or an
accomplice of Homeopathy - and partly - - Glandular swelling
sometimes occurs - arising from the very same idiosyncrasy operating before
the glands - sometimes glands of the neck - more frequently
those of liver or spleen - generally acute, are very unstable
in reducing their symptoms - in some cases. The mind
also participates in these cases. So we have giddiness or drowsiness
of eye - makes it to shut in a general irritation of the nose and
hair and any department of the body - We now consider
particular cases - Exploration of term Paroxysms - Tumors -
Etc - Among some particular determinations of morbid matter
to some particular parts a part - commonly denoted a person
able writer - who the contrary termed the first crisis - Then
there are the judicial days of the anterior of which we
now give some judgment of the cure - as well as the last
one day, in which the cure commences occurs - In the
former noting we have decided few who without any rem-
ainder and continued - Dr. Cullen considers the remittent and
intermittent as one - because they frequently run into one another
of no mean - malignant scamy - & Cullen speaks thus
the intermittent and remittent cure from means incuring
not always so - therefore an account of apoplexy -

December 20th 1821

He defines an intermittent, a species of fever among most commonly from marsh malaria - differing into tertianum or a form paroxysm occurring at the interval of 24 hours - most common in the morning occurring - not always - tertian intervals about say 48 hours - a quartan take place most commonly at noon - quartans occurring at the interval of about 72 hours occurs mostly in the afternoon - like intermissions or relapses and non tertians - enumerative quartans and tertians - the physician expects that he has probably seen tertials the paroxysm occurring say $\frac{1}{3}$ day. In the form of intermittent relatio also there he commonly but one commonly one paroxysm during the day - Walter however remarks that so few paroxysms do not occur frequently during the night - attributed to the circumstance of sleep, but not correct -. Here is a survey of tertianal tertaria given upon the number of paroxysms occurring on one day - if 2 each day of attack - considerately what we term duplicate - if 3 on one day they are termed triplicate the author also another variety - that on which on one day to attacks or more - the following table - the is termed not the duplicate, but double paroxysm of paroxysms occur every day, probably near on the dozen dy, but more mixed in the tertianal days in time

replete - again divided from the tubercular - Intermittents are also divided into sub-interruptions - and sub-continuities - where they alternate into one another - They are also classed as - the gas - suction and traction are also divided into spherical and linear - the former when the paroxysm is not concluded in 12 hours - the latter when it is concluded within that time. They are also divided into general and partial - the former when the system is generally attacked - the latter when the attack enters in one part - In some intermissions there is greater tendency to run & to continue than others - in the quiescent - most likely - because the cold stage is shorter than in the latent and a longer hot stage - and the other longer as we advance to the other forms in the older stage and shorter degree in the hot stage - Proceeding thus the remission has scarcely any perceptible change - the continuities none at all - By small intermissions are meant lesser to become continuous than the continuous. The Treatment of tuberculars are now neither acute nor chronic but the treatment first during the chills and then to be pursued during the apperius - In our treatment I find generally the more action must be laid on the spirit - but we merely remark that it is called to see a patient during the chills we shall administer such as the except of abominous spirits

and this may be done also at the commencement of the
hot stage - ~~To prevent~~ December 25-1821

In the first case in this fever - we must take any the rem-
ote cause - whether marsh malaria - moist ground - any
other cause - a removal to the sea air will frequently bring
them up. - In a fact (says an Physician) that intermittent
sicknes occurs within the sea shore - and the salt atmosphere
cannot much beyond the spray of the sea. In the heat of
summers also the sea air is highly beneficial - In
many other diseases - as to whooping cough and ^{the} the bowel com-
plaints of children - it is frequently highly serviceable. But
we must endeavour to anticipate the child - and for
this we have various resources - one is the accommoda-
tion of an opiate after the injection of the child - you in your
pleasant vehicle - and apoplectic & toxic clauds -
Laudanum is preferable to opium, as being more active.
If patients are put upon a stronger stimulus than the
disease itself - the recovery of the person will be prompt.
For a short time only - soon however the
other strong stimulants - an opiate or tartaric capricorn.
It was the practice of Adams to put the patient
in a ^{hot} bath - and in this apart the glands -
removing a glass of warm water to the patient while in
bed - The stimulus of exercise will sometimes answer.

the purpose - as evident on how back - local stimulants, as
histoxx. have been found of service by myself / says the Prog. /
The Emplastrum calidum has long been used for the purpose - but it
will sometimes act thus - - The nervous system acts upon
of exciting the muscle will operate in countering the actions
of a fever - in ^{the} mean that the minor remedies of course lay -
① specific acts - may of course - then all act modify & the im-
pulsive made on the nervous system - - During the appen-
titive or indigestion - which has the effect of exciting digestion
encouraging peristaltic motion - going from the far end of the stomach
and probably also acts on ^{the} Prog. of the action in the glands
of the system - - The three latter are somewhat in view
for this purpose - as stimulants sulphur - Cuprotinum phosphata
Cathartes nitidus - Urtica urens - Antitoxicidal respiration
another class of tonics, or when combined with an active irritant
principle - as Peruvian bark - nut - pale and yellow.
The nut is still a most effectual - but in consequence of
the great adulteration it is frequently used - though the
nut is more commonly a Macadamia - being cheaper and there
not so much adulterated. We repeat the warning to a
the astringent principle of the number) of means of such like

December 27th 1823

In preference to accommodate the bark - if the stomach
will bear it a mixture of tea & coffee say 2 hours.

another method is that of giving it in the form of vapor as mentioned by Dr. Mett - another that of giving it in liquid form as introduced by Dr. Bailey of this city. Occasionally we find the stomach so irritable, that it will bear it in none of these forms - they are soon reduced to the cold impression. When this is combined with a heat bump - the admixture of lime or magnesia will be very serviceable as hence of take 8 grains of lime water & mix it with full every hour - or a combined with magnesia. Sometimes (especially in infants) when none of these form will answer, we try the laudanum unctuous - the making however also being empirical (mixtures) for the physician, are with us good effect - also the salts of the different alkalies - externally with them has also been used - particularly corrosive salt water solution commonly employed - this not to be employed lightly - such sometimes produce an eruption of a suppurative character on the face and sides of the head - the thing to be avoided immediately beneath the eyes - Dr. Bailey has been used with effect in this position - as well as some - the latter, however usually in the operations - but of great service other circumstances are apprehended - of the brain of other organs. For you have no form of nasal complaint - the dear of the former is so violent that of the latter we cannot administer

water more than 5g. - this remedy is not to be administered, when there is any affection of the chest - or any kind of inflammation. Give no water until - in fact I believe and you understand - a mucus at any acetate - given with vinegar - will prove sufficient to be employed - Permit this often - ^{and daily} ~~and~~ into the common bilious remittent - and also into the remittent infantilis - a variety not noticed by physicians. In the former, when the chills are not apparent - very minute - the hot stage very long - many cases of the remittent type occur without any chills at all - as appears ^{many} the medicine enters. The bilious remittent in character is of many symptoms as appear in different parts of the body - your tongue - Lazarus yellow skin - yellow eyes - frequently the hair obstructive - toothach, fullness - the state of things remains, without the being allowed to go to bed - he at last returns to his bed - and becomes a night waker.

December 31st 1821

In the treatment of this disease, our object is to employ it and take any that complication of cause which exists - When there is great hardness of pulse with frequency - bloodletting may be proper - but not to be made when syphilitic symptoms show themselves - In other cases full recovery is of course - and if the man in some time is cured of the disease of its malady.

character - Cathartes we also except or than care to whom
the entomines and snails & the other insects - after this it
the few little insects, we must endeavor to concentrate the
entomine - by small insect traps and fermentations to the
first - back heated - many insects will congeal and die
as if they be not great debility, cold weather may be very
the bones should be relieved from day to day by mild
opiate medicine - but if great debility we need not
an opiate - Solne Minime very sensible - Sometime
remedies to the no share is of very great service - If we can
a respiration - see my with propriety our time. If the can
not be done - cool air admitted in the chambering of service -
We forgot to state that the use of coralynes after the
accepting of the child are frequently of service -

Respirations infantilis - Schwaney - Drunken infantilus
a yg infant every person in age sufficient drink some
what cool temper chilly feeling great heatings - chills - some
to sleep - if not relieved frequently ending in hydrocephalus -
In the physician gives the proper treatment by the cubic
stages - and also the great determination to the hand of
childhood - Here we may see little to the entomine -
suspense to the entomine - very bad day -

January 4 - 1822

The Physician again adverted to his favorite idea - that

of alternating wine - as of strontiate on the latter stage
of syphus fever, either from its this as the consequence
of scurvy - and other disease - a plan says our Profesa
which will often save the patient - although the pulse be
~~lessened~~^{small} and rapid - yet by this means, the action of the
heart and lungs will be frequently reduced. — On the
other hand - we must be careful to discharge this from
the mucous membrane, where there will be copious amounts of mucus
and loss of discharge - especially occurs most frequently about
summer and autumn - now appears the constant or inter-
mittent type of fever - will it be primarily confined with
this form - but observe always the syphilitic form. This
disease is contagious says our Profesa in an impure atmo-
sphere - when the disease becomes more malignant and
spreads rapidly. Some have considered the disease conti-
guous only by its syphilitic tendency - others again by its
mucous discharges - but this is only one source. Any
impure atmosphere, especially where persons are crowded
together - as on ship boards - predisposes to and sometimes
causes the disease. When produced, it is propagated
by specific contagion, really it so, says the Dr because
it produces, again the identical disease. Contagion itself
is sometimes only a predisposing cause of disease, and
enters into being by heat cold & some external

comes— the most common exciting cause however is the sudden application of cold in. Symptoms—. Diphthery appears in two shapes, when it is generated in the system, and the bonds first show the irritation, and when the previous symptoms now fully occur— as shivering— sneezing— sneezing— sneezing. Wilson relates that the disease frequently commences with diarrhoea— not true now our Professor— but commonly ends up want of regular alvine discharges— very small stools— the pain most common by felt about the umbilicus— or along the tract of the colon in that direction with griping. The lower tract of the intestines becomes the principal seat of the disease— the alvine discharge when frequent is in the shape of hardened nodules termed scybala.

January 5th 1824.

In most cases of genuine diphthery— the discharge is of a common and watery character— the tissue round the natural coat of the intestines is ulcerated— and the thicker part thrown off. In diphthery— the inflammation has been found to extend to the anterior stomach— sometimes more along one of and in the intestines sometimes convoluted by the intestines. Dr Coughlan relates a case where the omentum was almost all ulcerated. The gall bladder has frequently been found cluttered with tile— so large for the size of man.

amongst some of the species and may occur under some
cases when the lungs are affected — The favourable circumstances
in this disease are regular diarrhoeas - both in colour and con-
sistence - the shing becoming moist - The unfavourable circumstan-
ces the appearance of a phage in the mouth - generally a fatal
symptom - except another - watery diarrhoeas are accompanied
cold & sweatiness - stridorous breathing - convulsions - among
the ~~other~~ symptoms of sp. haemus which - carbuncles - black
tubercles — Treatment - not nearly soal - but we
must regard the genuine character of the disease - When the
habit is pure - the subject young and plethoric - bleeding may
be attended - may called for. After this - emetics may be
administered - the Physician does not deny this an appropriate remedy
at this stage - on account of the violent effects -
as purgatives - the salve has been administered - could do little
or nothing injury - probably on the contrary during the ulcerative state
make a combination of salts - manna and water - But, after
the emetic, the Physician thinks salts alone will answer.
Castor oil is also a very excellent remedy in these cases -
We must however beware against the use of jessop -
shrubber - also and such stimulating remedies - Linthes-
cine also to be avoided - as by their operation merely
they irritate the inflamed contusions —

another series of supposititious ones or this disease is continually very
acute above this as long as usual continuance. To form a
determination to the shingles mostly there of *epidemica* will
be very sensible - or *sputum* ministered in small dose ex-
quisitely repeated doses - . Fomentations to the belly and
abdomen are frequently very sensible - . Cold & bathing-
and cold application very singular - things recommended
by Dr Thomas - . Blister as frequently as is sensible
in these diseases - . After the irritation has been removed
and a small dose of *tonic* now remains ministering
sustaining may suffice - mix - flannel tea - warm and
bath water or starch - . 2 to 4 drams of the starch - following
of *lambaceous* to be thrown up with great ease and simplicity
lest the irritation of the part cover the eruption to be expected.

January 1st 1822.

Medicine injections are sometimes very sensible with violent irrita-
tions remaining - a poultice of often boiled about 5 hours, when
it becomes hardy and then gradually some pliantly watered
in a very agreeable diet for the patient - . It will
still be proper to open the blisters well every 4
hours of a small dose of some purgative usually in
the administration of the domestic remedy without the
salt - . But spitting is not to be given at all

be most unumber, until the proper excavations have been
made. After the first stage has passed over - anodynes and a
tincture of camphor may be used - If there is any tendency
to ulcerate the first injection will be preferable to all others
of the others appear in the mouth - they will be well to use
paper of benna piping and yeast - The mouth - can take an
other restorative which may be used - the diet of the patient
should in the first stage be bland remedies - or least water-
leach water - and such like remedies. Delays in starting
will be of all hinder my success this project - Frank Smith am
very poor at this piping - and all mucilaginous drugs -
are under - generally piping me very much opposed to con-
suming food in any shape - even in the form of soups -
and the furthermost remedy is nothing more than tea with milk
with a stick of cinnamon - not soup in the first stage -
but very allowable in the second. In the latter stage of
the complaint - wine and brandy may be used with caution.
Wearing clothing to the belly - of flannel very proper - Having
reserves the first stage of the disease - are next mili-
culturist should be to clean up the system. For this
purpose the supervisory treatment with soaks very proper
Bark has been given - and very pleasant with some water
of other except a tincture of the barrels - astringent rem-

will be proper - if there is a loss of certainly small
losses of protein will be proper. If there is an absence of
loss in the intestine balance will be proper - at least some
loss must be compensated - and on Prof. Thompson's 27th
very advantageous - ^{25th} *Pestis orientalis* - plague-
commonly ^{especially} ~~commonly~~ with the appearance of hives or exanthema-
tous when there appear early, yet delicate, & favorable to
resolution - the general protracted they locally - Drapetis
medicinae have been very frequent - admissions on this complaint
indict the great remedy - mild laxative and emetics may
also be useful. Not having any experience in this disease -
our remarks will have to be ^{cautious} ~~tentative~~ - *Pestis tropica*-
Pestis febrilis - we have so frequently spoken of the former
in our former lecture that we shall be brief at present - the
stomach and bowels not being affected at first as in hives or
urticaria - but at later periods of the disease on & ^{for} ~~on~~ 5 days -
it is succeeded says our *encyclopedia* or Tropical diseases -
and has frequently appeared in the United States when it
has been brought from such climates - - .

January 5th 1822.

The topic throughout this disease is generally moist - quite
damp. from its appearance as hives or exanthem - when
the humor is located into nodules. the infiltration of the

stomach does not commonly appear till about 6th or 7th day — The
~~the~~ 3 species of body come — that appearing first of labor —
Not till ¹ presents a lecture this day, the preceding marks are
merely taken from the conversation of this day — ¹ ~~inflammation~~
~~Phlegmatal~~ now. If we make a splinter in a part — redness appears
and globules flow over the skin not of the eye — as in the adhesion of the
eye — they a tumor appears — with similar result — just later
mounting to the part affected, by which the heat, redness, and all
these symptoms are increased — the system becomes affected with similar
actions — By consequence of these symptoms, effusing of blood and
sometimes yellow — another effusion is that of serum — occurring
in the head as we above — another deposit is that of pus —
and again of a matter resembling fine turned sometimes coagulated
lymph. Early deposits are sometimes yellow inflammatory action,
as we see in the matter occasionally thrown up from the lungs.
Inflammatory terminates again in suppuration — We should
attentively regard the different appearances of inflammation as relative
to different parts of the body — 1 - ^{that} as related to the
cellular membranes — 2 - ^{that} in the loose membranes as ~~portions~~
^{connected with} — ~~the~~ mucous membranes — 3 - ^{that} relating to the mucous membranes —
4 - ^{that} in parts closely applied with others — The symptoms consist
with the first great symptom of inflammation — action con-
sisting of larger duration and less ^{violent} than may be found.

The humor is excretable - The pus has done its work & a very little
of inflammation - 2nd Secretive membrane - as lining of the nose -
bladder, uterus - This produces a thickening of the coats themselves - does
not generally produce to a great extent - The inflammation is
also frequently chronic - 3rd Seating in dense membranes -
as pleura - peritoneum - Symptom - has great pain and suffi-
ciency - the parts not yielding to the distentional occasions of the
inflammation - of course producing much friction - over - It may
end in suppuration - in acute turned become - and sometimes
though rarely in suppuration - ^{etc.} Further ~~etc.~~ 1522 -
also plants endowed with great vitality or have the vegetativeness
as shown in the skin, in case of blisters applied when allowed to
remain too long - as also on the fauces this vegetativeness enal-
lignant of this character as there will often appear on
the mouth - and terminate probably by spreading gangrene.
such was the case which lately appeared in our alarm house.
Inflammation also runs in its parallel according to the remote
cause - as inflammation arising from cold, & seysol - a syphilis -
The remote cause of inflammatory disease themselves rule predisposing
and exciting - of the first have the temperament - of the next
varies of the year - alternately of heat and cold. The time of life
has its agency - in the respects - inflammable. It is
softer in young subjects than old.

The female sex is more liable to these attacks than the other sex.
Asthma we sometimes see - sometimes the consequence of inflammation
at first - as regards the course of inflammation - we will now advert
chiefly to them - The opinion of Hirschmann and Cullen was that the
most morbid action - with spasmodic structure of the subcutaneous - the
of Spasmus that the nervous error lies in Cullen - or that the blood flows
the way into vessels not destined to contain them -

January 10th 1822

The Prognosis of inflammation is that there is an ex-
cessive flow of blood in the parts - producing pressure and some-
times paralytic affection - The treatment of inflammation may be
divided into acute ^{and} chronic - In the first instance, the
acute case is to be abated - To the first part of the
inflammation bleeding is very proper - and when it is convenient
the local extraction of blood - and the compression of cutaneous
Upon the more protracted we employ medicines - and antiseptic
and purgatives are very proper - Open ulcerating acts
stimulant effect will be very proper in inflammations - & by
melting irritants at upon inflammation - a very celebrated
man / Parapio Richter / or in the use of the remedy - Blister
are also very proper to reduce the inflammation -
Local application are also very proper to reduce inflamma-
tion - in such suppurating cases.

acetate of lead - a very proper application - but not to be used cold, especially to joints. He professes that he has found warm applications far more advantageous. In inflammation of the eye, Mr. Ware advises that he infinitely prefers warm applications - all abstinence from animal food - wine and every stimulant remedy to be ~~abstained~~^{practiced} in. When there is a tendency to the production of pus - it must be avoided by warm emollient poultices. When the parts acquire a temperature - stimulant application becomes proper - as operation for mortification are very proper - must with better advantage heal - When the tumor is sufficiently ripe to penetrate open them - one does this by a hot bold ^{dry} large mass upon and after this the system will be matured, or able to have a good number of new parts - Stimulant dressings - Stimulant poultices - washing with soap and water or other stimulant and made more so by addition of spirits. Otherwise that, moderate or no stimulant injections - being improper. Setons are sometimes very proper - and of great efficacy, also those the large collections. The same principles which we have said him here in one of tumors in equally proper size can ^{be} followed.

January 12th 1822

What kind of affection which appears upon joints demands immediate exertion of a warm character. In this state ^{constant} application - the very proper as the fomentations of gypsum and resinous

The tannic extract will be very frequently a very valuable remedy. This preparatory will sent into the anterior rectum. The repeated application of blisters will also be frequently very serviceable. A solution of muriate of ammonia in wine will also frequently remove as much of the ammonia as can be taken up - will sometimes be very serviceable - a pint of ~~rum~~^{rum} dose of alcohol. A ferment of wine with alcohol will frequently be very efficacious - a pint of alcohol with as much orange or wine mixed with it - will sometimes be accompanied with great success. The three caps will here also be extremely frequently found curable. If there is a tendency to sphaeritis - the parts becoming lumpy - a poultice of lamb and yeast, will be a good remedy. a lump of yeast and wine or as the physician has found an solution of sulphate of zinc. Two grain of acetate of copper - according to the state of the part, with a dressing of common emulsion - the physician has found a cure in this case as well as in others. The sulphurous acid will probably be used by Dr. Somerville with advantage. The fermenting poultice of some meal mixed with others has been used with an addition of yeast very frequently indeed. The new species made Phlogostis oblonga in the locality in Schistose species Phlycton - Cystepelas - Entomatus. The first a native in the allata subtana - the second in the skin the third smaller both are the first species exhibits a train of symptoms similar to what has been mentioned before relation - are for my purpose called fermentation.

Sometimes the application of a blister poultice will be proper - And
if there is a tendency in the malady to last out - till the tumor may
be opened with a lancet or scalpel - If we fear the protracting to be
dangerous we may properly use a salve. The next species
we enumerate is the Cystoplas. ~~which is made~~ contains the disease.
consisting of two sorts of matter enclosing some little difference of
treatment - ulcerative - attacking the hair and skin - 2ndly a simple
3rdly by ^{the} ^{use} of a sore nose - & symptomatic - January 14th 1822.
We notice first that species first mentioned - it commences with the
symptoms of inflammation - fever - skin morosity and attended with a
sense of sticking or lump immediately the take up state of skin as
in scabulosis. In a short time an elevation of small pustules
comes in the skin - and after the matter exudes it is often
extinct the inflammatory producing little vesicles. If not a proper
application be used on the body at this time - the inflammation
will increase when the pus matter has spread. The disease
will terminate by resolution - by producing foul ulcers or by suppuration
a ^{or} producing some effusion in some part of the body, produc-
ing sometimes phrenitis. The disease has usually but with
a case of cystoplas terminating in ^{some} ~~removal~~ of the parts attacked -
the termination is marked by Cooper in his last edition of
his first book ~~superficial~~ ^{of} cystoplas - Cystoplas is frequently associated
with plethora habit ^{January 15th} as also in women after the natural separation of
the menses - Frequently also during the period of lactation the

symptoms such as pain - the manner having ceased - and the blood vessels
not being sufficient to carry off all the remaining excretions.
It is also attended upon a suppulsive state of body. The severity
cannot be told - the suppurative process is one of natural excretions. Generally
the moderate excretion of the blood vessels is much more frequent
cause of suppuration - the contracting into the stomach of viscid
substances will frequently also produce this effect. Irritation
or the skin, or from a wound or blister (say our Physician) I have
known to produce this effect. Next - the direct rays of the
sun - the internal and external rays of spontaneous leprosy. Here, in the first
stage - while the inflammatory symptoms are present - moderately in
my opinion, and antiphlogistic treatment generally - In the second
form, leprosy we will also employ with advantage Mordet's and
paving which will commonly break up the disease. In the third
another when this is no gentle affection of the stomach, and the tongue
is not all - may be employed with advantage - counterirritants, etc. the
froth determined to the surface will sometimes be vesicant. The
hot potato themselves - starch - oatmeal - have power. If not called
upon the granules - like the aphrodisiac, the essence, to be a turpentine
aphrodisiac or other irritation - the use of the direction of success
the Dr has also frequently forms of service. Bald, neither aphrodisiac
or not to be much employed. January 15-1822
between a few circumstances turned - water in the skin
and cellular membrane - applying first in a bath, in

a few days, it puts on a bony appearance - a small protuberance
on the anterior side pulling off under some matter without
hurting the patient - the system generally symptomless mostly
and the fever on Profaper Triniti is usually of a typhoid type.
The pulse is an early sign of the disease is slow and frequent,
and most general debility attends -. In some instances chills &
fever due to congestion of the brain, and delirium also will sometimes
occur. The brain is generally swollen to 18 lbs. The disease is liable
to terminate suppuration, it ends up with a very bad discharge
discharge or pus in bladders - often the terminal ^{abscess} externally attack
here the character of little holes or cells - matter of a good quality
will appear from these bladders under such circumstances. This
disease is sometimes of long duration - - the course of this
disease is generally similar to a tertian habit of body. This
disease more frequently appears in old ~~age~~ ^{adult} - particularly when
an intemperate mode of living has preceded - . Dr. Profaper he
frequently finds this disease preceded or ^{followed} ~~accompanied~~ by violent
eruptions - Guler has made the same remark. A tertian and
an adult habit of body, upper connection with this disease
profaper speaks of them seen in cases occurring either alone or
100 species of each other - . This was seen in company with Dr.
Klusky - When there is a disturbance in the system
the most like eruptions, the country bath side frequently
a very sore place - . A cleopatra of the apoplexy called

proper to be stored - In the first inflammatory stage of the com-
plaint - as of old a remedy as can be applied in a common practice
the treatment the Dr has ever found to succeed, and that
has not chance to change it, although Dr. Dinsop's plan of blisters may
be very unattractive. Some have apterous that few if none
finds ease in this disease - this our physician denies and says that the
new skin is now regenerated without the production of pain - the
system is to be literally manured - by your diet - and also medici-
ally by bark when sure - Opiums we shall find extremely
useful in this disease, and we can avoid all other specifics
without it. The local application should be of a very stimul-
ating nature - bark with yeast - and with spirits. Even after
the complaint has subsided, it will be very proper to continue
periodical applications - as the parts are frequently very painful
the use of leave water, or wine in simple plethysm over
injuries - except in the first 2 or 3 days of the disorder. It
has been recommended to dilute the spirit, but our teacher
will claim the practice extremely improper - January 16th 1822

Promotions. Disease of children & violent prostration - pain in
the head and eyes - delirium - The symptom of a contracted
pupil not natural to children is nowhere in our medicine -
This disease is seated in the membranes or in the brain itself -
our disease is the same with or better than edematous
and symptomatic - of far most frequently the latter -

When seated in the mountains, the pain is more acute and lasting, but not so long continuing as in the brain stuff. Indeed when the brain stuff is affected, all the characters of membranous inflammation are present, but in a less degree. The pulse in the inflammation of the brain is less hurried than where the membrane is affected. The first stage of this complaint is marked by a white tongue, not the black tongue of the later stage only, very contrary to what some assert, that the black tongue is peculiar in the first instance. A throbbing of the cerebral arteries is very evident. The pain frequently extends to the scalp. The eyes also denote the appearance of inflammation. No symptom of optic atrophy. During the acute stage the countenance is flushed. Respiration is quickened with the circulation. The urine is highly colored, but in the latter stages is usually diminished in quantity. The bowels are costive. The respiration of life is diminished, of the great determination to the head. After a few days, delirium supervenes. similar to the smallpox suppuration. The nervous symptom becomes of course much affected, the sympathetic and phrenic nerves. Such are the symptoms from 3rd to 7th day. Convulsions succeed. drooping or pulsating conjunctival veins around the eyes. Hemorrhage from the bowels and rectum, colic of the abdomen. Of the disease is about to terminate generally, the great symptom will be a local hemm-

here - a daphnisis - the pulse loses its character and becomes
soft - the patient will remember his dreams - in depositing
the sulphuric fumes loaded with blood - sometimes excurrent
vascular in the rectum as well as on the surface of the brain -
constituting both internal and external hydrocephalus - -
The cause of phrenitis - predisposing - in a dangerous exhalation from
peritoneum - enteropneust habits - the brain once affected is liable
to renewed attacks of the disease - - Exciting causes are me-
chanical violence - The suppression of acutome stricture - the
plaster of Paris and - the suppression of ^{the} lochia. Excipri sur-
view of body - especially in hot seasons great intervals of mental
application - second Excipri result - persons - - symptomatic -
phrenitis is the consequence of hypochr - as also of small pox since
several other diseases

January 17th - 1822

The sulphuric phrenitis will chiefly demand our attention - between
being local and general to be mostly confined - some advised
are to synapse - and large quantities should surely be drawn
with succinop. And in bleeding we remember that the immediate
effects are not all the advantage - the relaxation which follows -
the debility are all conceivable. The system is also to be re-
duced by purgatives - and of inactive kind - calomel and
jalous salts with senna - & the latter in conjunction with
manna and cream of tartar. These make more impression
on the system than calomel puffs alone - - blisters are one-

The important remedy - one our professor thinks much more useful
as applied to the back of the neck and other situations far more easily
than applies to the head - is Desinfectives are also serviceable -
and for this purpose the warm perburium - and sometimes warm
baths - fermentation - as cloths wrung out in warm vinegar and water,
not hot which render incense the excitement - This does not agree
with the advice of the books where cold applications are recommen-
ded - but deemed improper by the professor - Plastering are
also useful in this disease - and those which do not exceed the size
and we shall send the nitrate of potash very serviceable - -
Digitalis and stramonium also advised by some, but not much
used by our professor - The diet of the patient in this disease
cannot be too simple - tamarinds and water - or some such
sanative food - The position of the patient to be attended to,
prevailing in a great degree the horizontal posture - - Ophthalm-
mia - The next subject of our consideration - calling for very
active treatment - We must call to mind the number of nerves
deserting to the eye - and spread on its neighbouring parts - The
symptoms here are great redness - torpor of the blood vessels - pain in
the forehead. There is an exudation of matter in these cases - and
will cause the lids to close - Then the observation of old writers
that in by far the greater number of cases the inflammation
commences on the lids - a reflux of the some of the blood
vessels will sometimes happen - occurring an extravasation - These

is a great increase of the flow of tears - propelling in aerial quality,
and almost encrusting the cheeks in their progress - the whole
system frequently manifests a greatulsive action - causes anrea-
dily when the inflammation has extended to the brain and become
fatal - a secretion of pus will sometimes take place constituting
the purulent ophthalmia - In other cases epithelium will ter-
minate by an effusion of pus without - in the corner of the eye
consolidating seepage - It sometimes terminates in a thickening
of the coats of the eye - in an affection of the crystalline lens -
in cataract - in a large watery effusion within the eye - constituting
clayey of that membrane organ - or in its protrusion beyond the
bulb constituting staphyloma - Indeed so far has the inflammation
in some cases subsided - as to cause a rupture of the organ itself.

The leading causes are general debility - particular state of
constitution as scrofula - syphilis - acquire of external particles
of matter coming in contact with the corner - as sand and lime.
A staining of the eye and all such similar causes which exert
the action of the unusual stimulus will produce this effect -
Causes are rather not of the type of Edinburgh where ophthalmia follows
complaints of the stomach and bowels - another cause of
this disease is contagion - so propagated by the purulent
matter from a diseased eye to a sound one - This in camp-
ions boarding schools where the disease spreads - so propagated by
the use of the same towels and basin throughout the place,

making it general in ~. Ophthalmos to determine by reflecting
any intravenous body which may have got there - and next to reduce
the determination of blood to the part - and also as well as to give
tonic to the system generally. Local blood-letting - as by leeches and
cupping proper - and if we divide the report of the adroit study,
the Propper correctly advises us to cut only the vessels on the outer
edge of the lower lid - as answering every purpose - and doing away
the danger of surrounding the eye itself by cutting across the whole
coneum. Cataplasms are very serviceable in this complaint -
as the saline ~. Leaphantin also very proper as another mean of
reducing the inflammation ~. After the necessary evacuation has
been made - the occasional dropping of laudanum in the eye, has
been very much relieved the patient and recommends it strongly.
Before proper evacuation the Dr however would not allow it.
Blister behind the ear - or between the temples are generally of
service ~. To these many prefer blisters alone - and perhaps in such
cases it would be most advantageous ~. What application shall
we make to the eye itself - and most persons see salve application ~.
The Dr however prefers making the ointment application - as tending to
promote the secretions, which are checked up by the salve applica-
tion ~. ~~He thinks~~ say of late equal parts of Sputa, wine
vine water and 2 drachms laudanum will make an excellent
application - our friend Dr. of late advises all his colleagues to be

apply'd warm -- A common practice of heat and sweat will also some-
times be of spontaneous service -- any infusion of slopped sennet will sometimes
sweat -- as well as of fleabane -- and the most mucilaginous application will
be more apt to penetrate -- But if all these means fail even a rubbing
of the coats of the eye is serviceable -- and especially of the eye becomes
swollen with distention, it is recommended by Mr. Wardrobe
& London to let out the aqueous humor and then reduce the
distention -- Mr. Wren has also directed this practice with success.
I carry a prescription of which and leave the teacher think it strong.
The next indication is to rub the bone to the debilitated vessels -- and
for this purpose a dash of brandy one wine glass will do -- upon any cold
rawd water stuff. This inflammation will end in an enlargement
of the head & bone -- the remedy is perhaps more efficacious than
the whole precipitate contentment -- When the inflammation ends in
plethora we may endeavor to take of this part with a lancet --
or it will be difficult -- we may cut it from time to time
and so thin down the skin -- This destroys the organization -- In those cases Mr. Wren
recommends, the one of ether to apply'd with a comely handkerchief
Indeed Mr. Wren expects that he has known this remedy to remove
spasms of the epiphysis bone -- & Dr. Shiffon has
recommended molasses in this disease and Dr. Horner does
indeed expect the same effect in one case --
In aphthosis of a symptomatic kind -- we must have recourse

to remedies calculated to remove the principal disease. —
Otitis or inflammation of the ear — commonly considered as an inflammation of the membrana auditiva externa — but this is not altogether correct. It sometimes attacks the top tympanum — and will sometimes by being neglected destroy the external ear — even affecting the brain. In other instances it ends in ulcerating a ulcer — destroying also the internal ear and some of hearing. It should be treated uniformly — by bleeding by purging — & many hot cold applications. After the depletion Sulfuratum may be used — injection of soap and water with a little turpentine, and no end of running with a proper conductor. — The injection of oil of turpentine may be very beneficial. — January 19th 1822
In the forenoon on the 18th I found a few drops of spirits of turpentine and oil equal parts put into the ear morning and night. In order to guard against these attacks, frequent washing with cold water may be of service to give tone to the part now. Otolithitis — impure, termed by Cullen oculit algia. But pain is only one of its characters — and to Cullen applies it to one form of cancer. But this is seldom the case — a cure only as a predisposing cause. When the pain is severe, it produces much general inflammation and external tumour — even sometimes extending to the overlying skin.

The application of cold is the most frequent cause of this complaint especially great inflammation - on taking into the mouth food very hot or very cold &c. We sometimes find the decay of the teeth committive with general debility & a decay of system. In most respects under a settled climate these complaints are more rare, when however in our variable climate they are very common. When this complaint exists without much or any pain in the teeth - the patient is to be treated generally as labouring under a febrile attack - by cathartics - blisters. But if there is decay - it must be extracted. To guard against these attacks, the teeth are to be carefully cleaned every day, with the occasional use of some dentifrice. All acids however are impure - Thus the common application of salt or spirits on account of the morosity and it contains. The Dr. thinks the best dentifrice is salaceous earth in a powdered state. The appearance of gum attendant upon teething also has demands attention, commencing about the monthly - the mouth becomes local irritatin - the glands upon the cheeks - acic pustules make themselves - communicating a green colour to the skin - now and then also sometimes appear as also ^{me} cotton like the skin - ^{swelling} the glands in the neck beneath. If the teeth are protruding and making their appearance from the gums - the same as the child. But if the germs are not in a state to be developed we expect dissolution the nervous fibers and carry off the excretion.

of purging - one of sedatives perhaps - of opium and in consequence
of the induction of teeth - an equal part of brown and white sugar,
a pinch of the first cocannate in the mouth will very much relieve.
If the skin sores appear to be of a chancreous kind - a solution of
sulphate of copper will frequently be of service - If the child is
subject to the convulsions which you mention we should give not
opium - but rather rather keep up a continual discharge of profuse
a little - sometimes leaching the ear, as by putting there a piece of
tape - with a little Iodine or camphor - and also by some
purging - Parotitis - a swelling and inflammation of
the parotid gland - usually very little medicine is necessary
in these cases, merely perhaps a purge - a little active purging
the Dr thinks will prevent any metastasis in their disease - as its attack
on the testicle - Inflammation of heart - accompanied with
pains - Tumour - a suppedneous retractor of muscle - general syncretic
fever - occurring more frequently after pregnancy - These abscesses
will sometimes terminate in ulcer - sometimes in scirrhus - but
more generally in adhesions to bone - Indeed when inflammation
causes the humor, they are always dependent - sometimes attached wanting
of a retractor muscle and the local fulness of the breast after
pregnancy predisposes it to such attacks of inflammation - a very
frequent cause of their inflammation is the common root drawing
off quickly the breast - and another is the exertion of the nipples -

This

a mode of remedying ~~the~~ ^{the} disease of the heart - is by the application
of bones and mutton - and also by the use of the aspille shablis
^{occurs}
to an excretion ~~occurs~~ to the disease by the use of animal glands
and spontaneous ^{and} animal fluids - & heated atmosphere - of the sick
room is also ^{an} exciting cause - - What are the proper applications to
this heart - fermentation of rum and spirit - a stimulant plaster -
He says the ^{or} in my improper modes of treatment - in the contrary
instead of applying to the excretion, the physician can anaphlogistic
plan - can act as cathartics still in the first instance sometimes
break up the ^{complaint} ~~old~~ - Local bloodletting - by leeches and paper - as
also in the way of fermentation - vinegar and water - In some
cases of a light character the Dr has used a plaster of beans and
at the late man abounding in - that of all these means fail
and the tumor is not dispersed - we may employ a light brine
and mutton poultice - and so soon as the tumor is prepared for
it - let the lancet be introduced - In one case of a desperate
character the Dr has found the skin poultice altogether ^{useless}
~~ Cataract - The membrane termed Schneider is the more
frequent seat of this disease - It may be denoted an inflammation
of the lining membrane of the ~~eye~~ ^{more} bronchia - places more or less healthy -
Sometimes seats itself only on the membrane of the nose - producing
a deflection from the nasal - It comes on with the usual symptoms
acute fever in the majority of female diseases -

At sometimes - indeed most frequently proceeds from the sudden application of cold - from great alterations - ~~Cold~~ Catarrh also frequently arises from contagion - as in the influences which suffice in this city a few years since - The treatment of the disease will be ~~described~~ according to the peculiar symptoms so at a former ^{any advantage} time in this disease a person ^{of} moderate ^{age} took ^{1/2} drachm of powdered Sassafras - 3 drachms of Frangipani - 3 drachms of mullein ^{leaves} - ^{1/2} drachm of sassafras - 3 drachms of Frangipani - enough of water to make one tea-spoonful - The patient in ^{the} course of the administration of ^{the} decoction in this disease -

January 25th 1822.

In the contagious catarrh - termed influenza - a particular mode of treatment may be required - The disease in this case presents a peculiar character - consists in here also very empirical - as opening the excretaries and preventing the disease from assuming its local forms. But when by the continuance of the disease the strength is prostrated - a plan somewhat stimulant is to be pursued - as senna made root - here an emetic remedy is also an addition to vegetable instead of animal diet - Having now considered the active, we may consider the passive stage - where there is some particular restoration, or a ^{recovery} from the more violent, or ozone - here we may often the patient be raised up, warm with vapors - or by ^{rum} - or an oil ~~water~~ - or lavender cologne - If there is much

After - the inner ~~mus~~^{mus} may be instilled with opiate - loss
in some cases an injection of sulphate of zinc will be very
proper. When the system parts in such appearances - we
may now expect regular sneezing - complaint from salivation to the
lungs, and here we may see, what we should not think
in the active stages - simultaneous eruptions, as of sulphur
or like ammonia - also. We should then be cautioned
against the use of astringents - as being too irritant and provoking
to the character - as also the thin tissue cerebral food, we
know is very injurious. We will remark here another
form of catarrh - peculiar to old age - the catarrhal sneezing -
more peculiar to the melancholic temperament - more
common in females than males. The habitants of warm
climates are especially subject to this complaint - It attacks generally
in the morning - forming a paroxysm - somewhat like the
common fits of sleeping catarrh - which a medical physician has ex-
plained as a burning about the head and temples or very
frequent in this complaint - and very much relieved by warm
applications. The pronunciare cause of this disease (says our Physician)
is not well determined - to be quite new to have even a complete
narrative of it. An indication then is to give time to the system,
and to open the salivary membranes - The font of semi-grossous secret -
the source of worm burthen - purging -

January 23rd 1822 -

We now consider the different forms of croupache - the first form we notice is the croupache laryngea - termed croupache in the popular - We find more than a similar name with Croupache trachealis - except that they are in general run together - This our Physician Denis - and says that the one frequently exists without the other - We shall know their disease from the spasms being seated in the upper part of the trachea - not extending below - a very distinct青年 symptom in a remarkable however, of race - we may have an interitted violent convulsive cough - In consequence of the inflammation a portion of lymph is thrown out - and if the disease is not early treated we may see ulceration - the first step should be cathartics - bleeding local sometimes general - blisters - calomel fomentes we shall find very advantageus, but not given in small reperative doses, for this we think aggravates the complaint - Dr Fletcher's - a disease requiring prompt treatment, but when well treated but seldom fatal - This disease has but of late been well understood, not until it was clearly described by Dr Stone & Edinburgh - were the major treatment directed - Dr Hamilton in his late work almost wholly on calomel - and Milderme in his late work on disease of women and children consider the disease wholly as apoplectic - and so compounded as it really is according to Dr Bellamy this disease is rarer in

the upper part of the trachea - not exactly says Dr. Knobell, but more commonly extending through the whole bronchia and even sometimes into the lungs - rendering them dense and solid as to appearance like the liver - by the effusion in the cells - On despatch, of course of running have been found in the thorax - as well as in the lungs themselves - and the regularly formed & membrane lining the trachea - which membrane is also sometimes seen in fluctuating - When this disease occurs apoplexy the subject is very liable to repeated attacks and it often most commonly attacks children - By most writers this disease is extremely ^{an} inflammatory of the lining membrane of the trachea - Dr. Burd's opinion that on this very day practice he never found the disease spasmotic - but always inflammatory - He also opines that at the last visit he has been able to denote 3 stages - The former stage where there are occasional intusions of the complaint - while the child is playing - and appears not at all annoyed - The next stage where there is no respite of respite - the important ^{and} ^{dangerous} period - or the last stage when the inhalation intermits - forcing out the new air - and thus may be termed the membranous stage - and may be protracted ^{for} days - Treatment - in the early stage an emetic case and the most certain or the specific is one containing - and at the moment the child vomits - he is relieved -
January 28th Since last date until the present day I have been prevented by indisposition from regular attendance.

January 28th - *Oesophagitis* - - distinguished by great nervous irritation - especially nasal irritation. The disease is known by greater sense of chilliness than in pneumonia or croup - a sense of constricting about the chest very marked - no cough distinguishable especially by the irritation of the phrenic nerves. - Blood letting early to be employed - no attention paid to the skin - often under very proper - perhaps a blister now. Condition - rapid and irregular circulation - shuddered pulse - inability to lie down - requires prompt treatment - evacuations by purging and especially bloodletting. — *Pp. Phthisis pulmonalis* - one of the most fatal diseases to which the human frame is liable. Inflammatory symptoms must necessarily precede the production of pus in the lungs, - says our Preceptor. Consumption - partial debility - purulent expectoration - sometimes denied to be present at first. Sometimes acute pain felt at intervals - sometimes more generally - the pain exciting some disorderly action - the evacuations also are suppressed. The inflammatory symptoms having continued some short time - an expectoration commences. The physician expects that the consumption may soon, without a bursting of the lungs - only purulent expectoration without the formation of the ulcer. - The patient is troubled with night sweats. The fat is absent - the subcutaneous tissue thin - the mouth covered from the nose - alveolar process of the teeth - anterior involving of the eye. He loses weight - this state very clean and moist on further mention.

superficial - sometimes appearance of aphthae - little clammy & moist.
An anaemic state of the body is also very attendant upon
consumption - expectoration becomes difficult - the formation of
that predispenses as well as concurring to debilitate - as well
as peculiar eruption - as respects tubercles which we are liable to
either to be the cause of the disease - not so says the Physician
but the consequence of the disease - the result of primary inflamma-
tion - Hemoptysis is another exciting cause of the disease -
The Physician divides the disease into symptomatic and recuperative.

January 24th 1822.

No Physician pretences that tubercles may be formed by the union of
a number of the air cells of the lungs - The proximate cause
of this disease we conclude not definitely but only inflammation of
the lungs - minute of germs will coagulate in them - but
not always - and of late it has been said that tubercles may readily be
seen in glass - certain disease bear resemblance to Phthisis - as a
diseased state of the digestive organs - which will be accompanied
with expectoration - Chronic catarrh also bears a considerable resemblance
to phthisis - Asphyxia is also a complaint which bears some
resemblance to pulmonary consumption - 2 indications lead us
in the treatment of this disease - in the first or inflammatory
stage - large blood-letting - The use of the lancet will be regu-
lated not by the appearance of the blood - the hæmorrhage will be
by the extension & the pain of the part - and especially by the

difficulty of breathing, and even, boldly asserts our Pepper to make
in the sum of four an expectorated and great difficulty was
present - if the difficult or breathing still continued. - Purga-
tives also will be entirely proper in the inflammatory stage of
the disease - as also Emetics - but perhaps not until the end
of the latent. Dr. Peck in his treatise on this complaint has
adduced a large number of cases proving the utility of Camphor in
this disease. Inhalable emetics however are most used in the
early stage of the disease - in the latter stages they are very
proper and frequently very beneficial. Epiparox are less
extremely proper in the first stage - as later - when spine - for
all, I say our Pepper very injurious in the latter stage. -
Calomel is my especial remedy in this complaint - given
so as to produce ptomaine - but in the latter stage from the
difficulty of producing ptomaine, sometimes highly unprop. -
The Decas powder - the Pepper despite the Dr. I find very ben-
eficial in this malady - given in contemplation of the hectic
chill - which was then put off like apparently
going to give tone to the system. - as respects digitalis,
the Pepper enters the heart vigorously & - so very generally
injurious - and if at all given - to administer it in
the very first stage. When the pain is relieved - the
anaphlegmatic plan is to be divested from - February 24th
These days gone.

January 21st 1822.

Gastritis - not a very common affection - sometimes symptomatic - sometimes not - The tooth-ache seems to be frequent. Gonorrhœa - tumour sometimes so great as to become perceptible to the eye externally - and always at the angle of the jaw. The tongue is commonly very acute and furred - and more or less of a sigmoid fever. Sometimes the affection leaves behind it a chronic enlargement - generally to be presently succeeded by a depletion of strength. Scratching the throat the Dr has found congenital in man & beast. Treatment - generally, first early be removed by an emetic - not the more general plan - but one which the Dr has found most efficacious. But we are more commonly called upon when the inflammation extends to the ultum posticum and neighbouring parts. Here also the scurvy scaling is very profuse - by means of a concealed lancet. In the absence of such or the emplaster a blister will very properly be applied - when the tension is not sufficiently active. - When there is a tendency to opening a large pop. fracture lies on the throat will be productive of much benefit - but if often made the appearance accompanied with great distress. Both glands will be found in a very long time - now but of the parts are

ing a paporrh condition - and a few chronic enlargement of.
the glands - the glands of each body with along - sometimes just
swell with water. in egg lymphatic malady - free of a typical
tenderness - ulcer of dark colored appearance. Disease commoner
much in the same manner as Tommellis. but scars put
on a different appearance. He & says he know no resemblance
between this complaint and scrotalizing congestion - as maintained
by some. We distinguish this from a soft syphilitic sore
throat - as the latter is accompanied with general & inflam-
matory symptoms when there is no the or mucus below
itself in lymph open. salines has been found very serviceable
in this complaint - emetics also. & if the pulse is
low - we need tonification more when - make rest and
wine. An early use of Peruvian bark has also been found very
useful. Animal food will be very improper in the lymphatic
state of this disease. Bells pepper, as before noticed. Some are
port wine in this complaint with advantage. When however
united in this complaint - sulphate of copper will have some
very excellent remedy. Cayenne pepper has been used in this
complaint with great advantage - and now extensively in West Indies.
as this is a contagious disease - the only one to be separated
from the well - and ~~from~~ ^{of course} malignant - & they are in

Hæmophagetic — This disease will not now be claim our par-
ticular notice — the treatment. January 5th 1822. Ponton
lies in not commonly occurring in soliopathic but occasionally so.
but when so malignant, is not so rarely extend to the neigh-
bouring serous and membranes. It occurs sometimes after taking
the Dr. over that he has very thin disease exist without a
peculiar affection of any one organ of the abdomen — in this
case it arises from a violent cold occasioned by change of clima.
The patient is affected with great soreness of the membranes — his
eyes red with his & lips drawing up — typical fever — stomach
spasmodic and vomiting ensues. Sometimes diarrhoea impinges.

Muscular relief in going — the stomach becomes turned — breathing
difficult — countenance pale — cold extremities — delirious and
dreadful. One departing we find adhesions between the peritoneum and
intestines — appear in different parts of the abdominal cavity.
The general course of this disease is the same as of any inflam-
matory affection generally. It is rare sometimes to symptomatic
of fever — and inf. This case is commonly fatal. — As respects
treatment the lancet is to be freely used — then warmly
bath and a bath in the first being the patient comforted.
If the first bleeding — so causes a man, does not sufficiently
affect the system — to be repeated over gastritis — night
pains and lameness at the sternum — great irritability of the
air organ, when every thing used is rejected —

The propper climate the disease and phlegmance come on the
water --. We also sometimes symptomatic as of fever especially yellow fever - where the stomach is the seat and those
of the disease. We say our Propper frequently symptomatic of
apthae - as well in adults as in children. - The tongue here
we must remark is white and furred, and convulsions
frequently supervene in the early part of the disease. Here
is the case next by hydrocephalus coming on in the convulsions
where the patient is alarming convulsions marked & the atomitis
in teeth the tumour and which shrivels and spread and
attempted to like the hydatides - accompanied with the resi-
sardiment. Blackish vomit will also sometimes supervene generally
of a blacky kind - the vomit coat thus being thrown off. The
circumstances of propper giving relief in cold air and entente air
distinguishing from the complaint - when propper affords
not the least relief, also in this complaint there is no inter-
mixing of fever as in the other or cold water taken in the
stomach where the system is heated will frequently produce
the complaint - or the taking in of passion in ^{Wet day} ~~dry~~
treatment - we employ several antiphlogistic means - and
we are not to be delt deterred from bleeding by the very
small pulse - for very few say the Dr. the lancet power
a of great service - locally applications will always
improve - as recommended by Dr. Thorroo.

as drink - milk and water - mixture of gum arabic - barley
water - lime water and milk or r. Enterted - passing more
particularly to the mouth - many symptoms similar to ~~gastro~~
this disease may frequently be induced by various foods - but the
most frequent source is sudden ~~improper~~ ^{Improper} ~~insufficient~~ ^{insufficient} ~~supposition~~ ^{supposition} of ~~supposition~~ ^{supposition}.
Treatment - must be very prompt.

February 2nd 1802.

The termination of enterted ~~bow~~ ^{bow} - resolution - elevation -
formation of ulcers constitutes another mode of phæcetus another -
the diarrhea is really distinguished from colic - for in the one the
slightest pressure gives great pain - the contrary is the condition
of colic. Indispension to removal attacks always comes from being
over sufficed. If we can call to this disease in its progress still
any emetic might very proper - particularly where we see the
obtuse obstructing on the cause of the diarrhea - but we by no means
recommend emetics generally - for frequently stimulates vomiting
in case of stuff come. The treatment as before said must be very
prompt - bleeding - warm bath - mustard plaster - correction of
carceral. In some cases the or the cause of very calms
to the point of ptyalism, in which we touch the ~~sum-~~
~~sum-~~ ^{sum-} the or we are safe. You also cold water - provided ice
is all improper. all off the number of snow - and the
excretion are improper - - - hepatitis - having
and only many of right of hypochondriac - frequently

extending to the right shoulder - usually from six hours on left
and - when discharging colour'd. - We distinguish the disease
as noted in the membrane of the glands & in the cellular
matter of the ^{liver} ~~body~~. The turning into acute and chronic is re-
ady - and naturally, injures the practice. In distinction
into membranous and pectoral - and we have as much
acute inflammation as the chronic as in the acute form of
the latter. - This disease we first consider as membranous -
commencing in the phlegmatics generally with chills - and the
other common symptoms. At the same on the right shoulder
comes from the concreting of the phlegm about the cervical
nerves. Some sometimes come in six. Their complaint accord-
ing as it is seated on one the cervical or concave side of the body.
When the convex side is affected, then is not the same affection
of the other way - as when the concave side is affected.

A very common symptom of this disease - generally evident in
less time is the cough - but the cough of pneumonia is early - even
there is no difficulty of breathing - but in syphilis we have the
changed state of the lungs and stomach. - An early
haemorrhage in dark red coming on and frequently break up the
disease. Then by the ^{aid} of the antiseptics measures depletion
among the common long about the evolution &

But if the disease is left to itself we may fear a termination
in ulcer - and the ulcer has sometimes been discharged from the
lungs by expectoration - and has also forced the way by passing
through the lumen directly into the exterior. Hepatitis has
not infrequently been taken for pleurisy and it sometimes
requires some nice attention to distinguish them. - February 2nd 1822
in depicting after this disease - we have found the liver very
much enlarged - either in tetany this and the other different
visceral. We are frequently troubled in these complaints to
shake a large vessel of drawing off the blood - This can
however do not draw at all proper lest we produce
dissipation by having drawn off a sufficient quantity of the
In the more common complaint of this disease - a complete
large distension and tetany. The pulse is slow. The use
of calomel and small doses in this inflammatory condition of
this disease - as only ^{tends} to increase this malady - As
a purge it would be very proper, given in sufficiently large
doses. We now proceed to the consideration of the disease
as relating to the parenchymatous substance of the liver -
here we have not the usual pain of membranous inflammation,
but a dull dull feeling - sometimes being the day -
or feeling of heat on the palms of the hands and

feet.— The tongue here also has not the white appearance
of moniliaosis, infestation— but of a dark colour— or of
soot. The hæm also more frequently appears in a dirty
brown colour— leaving the rest of the urine to a
sit that quantity of the hæm due to rectal protru-
sion containing of the stomach will also appear
this state of body; and this form of disease frequently
attacks them both. They also most frequently the old
abdomen is very much enlarged— the liver spreading over
the left side. It most frequently happens— as
should remember that the spleen is also frequently in-
volved with the liver. It frequently happens also that
the right side of the liver will appear so far downwards
and backwards as to interfere and thus derange the
functions of the right kidney— as its hemorrhage from the
liver, thrown up by vomiting or discharged by stool will
frequently give great relief. We also a chancre will produce
a similar effect— the next termination of the liver
is that of ulcers— destroying almost all the substance of
the liver— and leaving nothing but the membranous bag
another termination is that by trituration— as it can make
abscesses— In other cases the whole liver becomes

consolidated and obstructed - leaving a kind of scab or crust consisting
similar to the scabs of the hives in form and texture, or
matter. Another symptom is that of severe discharge from
the bowels - constituting abdominal dyspepsia. Then the enlargement
of the liver produces the same discharge. This is a matter
of most importance in the mortal eruption. It is
now observed of the morsured place of blood to the abdominal
area - by the enlargement of so large a mass. ~~and~~
~~another~~ ~~so that~~ ~~the~~ ~~most~~ ~~obtuse~~ ~~salivary~~ ~~expansion~~ ~~in~~ ~~the~~ ~~abdominal~~
returning pulse, by the liver, abounding ^{abounding} ~~the~~ ~~place~~ ~~of~~ ~~blood.~~

January 5th 1822.

An intermittent pulse is another symptom of this complaint -
one of the most frequent cases of chronic hepatitis as a plethora
of the abdominal mind - the first species more commonly
occurs in full habit. A sudden attack, as well as se-
vere injury can also produce such cases. The second comes
as heat of climate - especially in full habit - antecedent
to eating and drinking. We now consider the
treatment for this form of the disease. Bleeding of the veins
and moderate action of the sudorifics - saline purges - applica-
tion of medicinal plasters to the sole - and the production
of perspiration - which will generally ^{generally} remove the

patient. We must be careful not to confound dyspepsia (frequency alone) with a chronic liver - as in the former case mercury would aggravate the malady. When obstruction remains after the state of the complaint - we shall find the chronic propositus a very ^{un}robust hepatic fringe. The cuncta has also been much recommended in this stage of the affection - particularly even of French physicians - our Physician deems it a very ^{un}proper remedy. But a form of remedy among the French which will probably be very valuable is the nitre acid. at the present moment there is nothing - whatever from full feeding - or splenitis - many of the symptoms belonging to hepatitis - pain in left side exhibiting two character - that when the membrane is affected or the substance of the spleen itself. There is a disease with which this may be confounded - an obstruction of the intestinal canal - frequently the sigmoid flexure of the colon - pain always in the side of Thorax above the spine. It has been again confounded with nephritis - but a nice attention to the distinguishing symptom will always detect the one as separate from the other - treatment - if inflammatory symptoms are present the sulphuric foment to a steady pressure. But when it comes from long continued labor - or tonic plan becomes most proper to be pursued - ^{especially cathartics} It is common for taper

to happen in this case without inflammation. Nephritis —
most pain in the region of the kidneys — metathoracic — pain
in reading urine — a contraction of the testicle in the side
affected in women following the course of the round ligament
to their termination to attend with general fever — thus
distinguishing it from nephritis or purulent affection of
the kidneys. How do we account for the swelling accom-
panying in this complaint by the general sympathetic — and
the anastomosing communication by means of the small plexus of
nerves. This affection terminates in resolution when proper care
nation has been made — or in other cases in suppuration
or gangrene. For one of the causes attending upon great
heat is the most common cause of inflammation in this
case — as well as stimulating substances taken in the
system — as constrictors — tonics — balsams. The following
are rough roads how frequently have known the cause
this affection — Singing and very proper in this sort
of inflammation to keep the bowels in a soluble condition —
as Blisters will always be a proper remedy — and if properly
prepared will not cause any absorption of the fluid. Cork bark
and opium will be sufficient to quiet the irritation
experienced in so sensible an organ. — Diseases may

to any proper, to excite the action of the kidneys - diuretic and
decoctive drinks - Flavoured Tea - Decoction of marsh mallow.
But in the spasmodic ulcerative stage we would employ with
advantage - Tincture of Sassafras - Salmons - The Rosa Muri has been
much used in these affections with advantage. In this
affection particular attention should be paid to the warm
warm flannel clothing - genuine warm Bathing - Fly-strike
poultice - Turnip - Willow briar Syrupactive regimen and clean the
Thighs - In the advanced stage dyspnoea - vomiting - and
even hiccupps - We divide it into symptomatic and descriptive
the state of the pulse - tongue will be different as it arises
from with a general inflammatory disorder - or from an
attack of malignant syphilis given by contagion - This affec-
tion proper discharges are made by nature & art will
terminate in resolution - but without proper care will be
very liable to terminate in suppuration - incision & cure
ducts - cold extraction - aspiration of pus. The materia
causa are colds - great heat of womb when the woman has
been lately delivered - A tedious labour - warm stimulant
drinks & saffron in amount of a pint or of plasters.
Dysmenorrhoea will also frequently produce such an effect.
This disease might be divided into membranous inflammation,

and that which occurs in the cellular texture. In the first case
the path is plain - as copious bleeding - adhesions
of humor acting as fermentation at the same time - for
taken to the hypogastrium upon an eruptive in the form
of Decr. podes will also frequently be seen proper to
such application of blisters will be very currently called
gas - as arising from contusion he will be more
guarded in his prescription - less bleed latterly - having a
constant reference to the debility induced by such treatment.
When it arises from a retained placenta - suddenly after
parturition a sense of heat will be too proper to omit
in extreme fever, and lately the menses will have been
and in these cases with much benefit

8 February 6th 1822.

Cystitis or pain in the part - inflammation - difficulty
of voiding urine. Sphaerulus is a frequent termination of
this inflammation. A very predisposing cause to this affection
is the debility of old age - as well as debility from habitual
retention of urine, and also in some degree from want of
repose. Upon the bladder by pregnancy it often comes from
which it sometimes arises. Contharides applied externally & used
internally will sometimes produce this inflammation - sometimes

haven much scruples. — in all treated cases, when stimulatory injections have been used improperly — will produce this effect — Treatment — large and Species necessary — warm bath — fomentation to the part — blisters applied on the scutis. Reddenfield remarks that a blister applied such to the urinary organs will affect them less than when applied to more distant parts — therefore we must not be too much influenced by the doubts of Dr Cullen in this point. Warm injection of milk and water — will be valuable, except when there may be great irritation of the part. — Inflammation in the part offspring much irritability — we may look for much topical and general inflammation — pain extending to neighbouring parts — affecting the neck of the bladder — sometimes a retraction of the testicle — frequently great tenderness about the glands of the inguiv. The Physician divides this disease into simplex and — . this disease is sometimes confounded with syphilis — but I saw an Physician, they are perfectly distinct — He says he has never seen them in his practice but as distinct, save that even the matter of gonorrhœa will not produce a constitutional heat so mentioned in an Edinburgh publication. — Treatment — Modelling frequently proper

sinusaceous discharges - and after the inflammatory symptoms have subsided - and not before we may employ the injection of sulphate of zinc - 2 gr. to an ounce of warm water. The Dr. guards us against the use of lead injection - as producing very baneful effects - though they may restrain the discharge.

Trochitis - inflammation of the testicle - accompanied with swelling great pain - if not removed by active treatment two minor examinations - as effusion of blood in the vaginal coat or serum effusion - making hydrocele - again sometimes in suppuration or suppuration the more common cause of this disease are colds - the administration of lead during methritis - ^{treatment} leeches applied to the part - can perhaps general bleeding. Warm fomentations but to be guarded against cold applications. Combination of calomel and antimony will be frequently found very beneficial if the inflammation is found ultimate in a state of the part of arising in consequence of suppurated methritis - we endeavour to bring about the original inflammation, as by injecting a grain of coarse emulsion into the urethra, and thus bring about an inflammation thus over come it from the poor testicle -

Lucas February 7th 1820.

Gout - accompanied of pain in the back - mucous discharge from

the method - The remedies for gout are those principally which we have
we in catalog - being aability from these point - we mention one
with gout - as well as the balsoms which will affect some topically
these points - as Salvia of Peru - a Table - spirits of Turpentine,
a tea sprigge geron 2 or 3 times a day - But the modern
remedy, which now principally attracts attention is Tincture of
Cinchona a grana in Canner of water and take yongeful
2 or 3 times a day. Cullets has also been given in this stage
with effect - The diet and regimen of the patient to be
regulated in this complaint - All of the consequence of this
disease is structure of the mouth - Warm emmitu has also been
used with advantage - and when suppuration of urine has occurred
as will probably do good with the very emmitu ^{of the point & naming}.
This plan has lately been made in Dr. of Hospitals under great
supp. Murratice Tincture of the skin has also been used in this
stage with effect ^{and by Dr. Brewster} - commonly termed Phlegm-
enous colics - a swelling of the legs of lying in women - this
disease has been noticed as far back as 1685 - a disease of very
rare occurrence - perhaps not occurring more than once in 1000 labour.
It is not wholly confined to pregnant women - it can occur in
old men and old women - in the non-pregnant as well
as the married - It has been frequently ascribed to the

discharge of the locking - but Dr. Hirsch who has seen 6 cases, in the last
of which states that it occurred after the cessation of the locking,
symptoms are pain and terror in the limb, extremitie -
from the original glands sometimes both the finger nail and
nails become swollen - indurated and painful. The count-
enance is pale, the belly distended - the stools clay colored - the
secretions generally diminished. The system soon becomes generally
affected with febrile action - by eminently swollen - when the
pain ceases. Some have concluded that disease to a affection of
sympathetic - but it appears to me the humor of this theory forgets the
sympathetic to be the strongest parts of the body - now replaced by
the application of a tourniquet. Dr. Thomas impudely considers the
disease as local - the con inflammation affecting - where the whole
system partakes - that author consider the disease as an affec-
tion of the sympathetic of the limb but the disease appears on
that ^{poor} part of the limb especially where the main sympath-
atic are not situated - The disease has been ^{a locking} consider to
an absorption from the acrid matter from the ulcers by Dr. Domme
and Dr. Baileys - This in Profeps words incorrect - that author
says that the disease commences in the ^{ulcers} of the limb - though
Dr. Domme to support his theory of the locking producing
it, says that it commences about the inguinal region.

animal food taken early, often puncturing has produced this state
of things - as also standing or walking too much after pregnancy.
Dr Hall's lately writer on this subject appears to have a response
to ^{the} complaint - viz - that it arises from an inflamed
state of the limb producing severe effusions. - Treatment -
bleeding - emetics - saline purgatives - enemas - indigo-purée partic-
ularly - Sours pouder - Bleeding - This we plan the Dr has found
of service - especially in one case. — Now this the Dr especially
recommends to us with great earnestness the Colchicum autumnale -
as tending to promote diaphoresis very general - purging and easing
pains - he thinks it most improbable that it may induce
the common remedies used in this affection -
Fomentations of warm sponges and water - of spirits - of volatile
liximent - &c. Rheumatismus was Sydenham who made
the first who made a distinction between rheumatism and gout.
This is an inflammation attacking more particularly the
large joints - and involving frequently the whole limb as well as
the fascia cloth covering it. We consider chronic rheumatism
especially as the sequel of the former - and is particularly marked
by the absence of fever - as in the definition of Dr Cullen's experiments
the symptoms of acute rheumatism are those of the gout, mainly
generally. Fever frequently attacks also the joints - so occurs in

D

most commonly by sudden alternation of temperature - a sudden exposure - The terminations of rheumatism are resolution always the more common than the last by a tertian effusion - and again by a healthy contractive convulsion. We distinguish it from ~~such~~
by age - by cause - first rubber occurs before 35th year. Rheumatism occurs most frequently from cold - first from high living - another disease with which it is confounded is nephritis - especially when the rheumatism is of that from disseminated lumber - iron

Febuary 8th 1822.

Rheumatism - by metatarsi will affect sometimes different parts of the body. The exciting causes of this disease are cold - especially sudden alternation - In the acute form the treatment is obvious - bleeding both local and general - and especially let the blisters be large - Leeches - cupping may be very proper - We are not here to regard the bony seat - for as is observed by many writers / Gregory & Thomas / the bony seat varies as the disease advances. Saline fomentations are very proper also to relieve the affection and determine to other parts - sudorifics - Mithra - Corsettes have been used with great effect in other cases - In the complaint emphysema will be prevailing foment - in the brain however manifesterly increases the excretion - - the periorbital bark has been used

with great effect by many European physicians - but again of other names
very injurious - it may however be used with propriety - but not
in the first stage - while high inflammatory symptoms are
present - & in the later stage - we know that the most efficacious
Remedies that work well are those that act through the system - thus
showing the marked sensibility of the joint - this is an impor-
tant principle in a chronic rheumatism - *anthrocephaly*
& Cullen - commonly the result of previous attacks of acute inflam-
mation - In this stage if there is some febricula - or vice
versa frequently be the case - we may employ some saline purgative and
also know if we choose - we are the Bourrion's bark - a with
such effect the *Celidium cutaneum mole* - volatile tincture of
Ginger - decoction of weeds - have also been used with effect -
Turpentine - hæmolytic oil - have also been used with effect - Tincture
of hops has also been used with effect - Our respects best
Lithosilicate or sulphurum calcinatum - soap liniment - combined with
as spirits of turpentine - will a good medicine termed a poultice
nervously - Spirituous baths - and warm baths generally. Flannel
warm next the skin is a most important remedy - and the flannel
when we shade also from rays longitudinal - now and where the disease
prevails on particular joints as the knee - the knee cap will be

wed with great effect - This practice of rolling in flannel was
first suggested by Dr Salter of Edinburgh - A visit mercureal
active has been used with great effect - a native plant - The
sheep shrub ointment has been used by Dr Thoburn with meritorious
success - 20 or 30 quinsyous cure a day - Bodily exercise
will always be extremely preferable and should always be employed -

February 14th 1822 -

Arothritis or gout - The patients describe the complaint of different
names according as the particular joint is affected - The joint person
is affected by this complaint was a hussar, as related in my ant -
The Druggist doubts the hereditary nature of this disease abhorredly connects
the premises the predisposition may be hereditary - This disease is
generally attended with approach'd deafness - which appears before 30
years of age - It rarely appears in the earlier stages of life - though
irregularity of manner of living - excess of intemperance - indecent habitation -
Haffmann has justly observed - men have lost their gout with their
fortunes - Persons labouring under gout are very liable to an
attack of all the maladies connected with it - This disease
is particularly apt to be connected with a attack of the kidney -
It comes on with the ordinary symptoms of gout - The patient
is commonly more uncomfortable at night, when soon in bed

The first affection soon begins to subside and occasion great pain -
compared to the application of the actual cautery - The Physician
does not advocate the plan of sealing the part with thick gluel, -
and such like covering - The fit frequently terminates in
a chalky concretion - envelopping and rendering stiff the joint -
or rather divide, yet with regular - regular Atomic - banding -
In the books we find the disease called to a peculiar state of
the fluids - In this the Dr does not entirely agree - concurring - he
ascribes it to an accelerated evaporation of the body parts, arising
from high feeding - A glass cup of salissapiente & rum or
spirituous drinks is especially liable to produce this affection -
A former attack very much predisposes to the disease.

February 11th 1822.

This disease appears more particularly in some nations than in others -
in all rather than in summer than in winter - yet more contracted in
the warmer climates of Europe - The smutty colors of this disease are first
white - as also several ulcers - Indication from quantity or quality
will also tend to light up this complaint - violent exercise -
injury done to the part - The use of this disease does not consist
in patience and gluel as Cullen apost - and when Home
has been firmly followed - The application of cold water has no effect

of or Hingley - the Professor deems very important the remedy he recommends is the occasional use of the lancet - and condemns those who deny this practice - saying the just reasons topical application are to be preferred. We have however seen as before suggested the colchicum autumnale an excellent auxiliary. The Professor's opinion, is that gout is a pure inflammatory affection of the smaller joints - no ulcerating of the larger - Instrument in using this theory as an inflammatory disease - we place sweating as the most important. This does not altogether accord with modern practice - but we have respectable authorities in the profession - some writers recommend enemas in this disease - but without previous bleeding, especially in a full habit we believe claim it an improper remedy - as tending to induce aflections - Cathartics in sometimes of service - and recommended by some authors. Hoffman tells us that he used a ~~gut~~ of goat in anticipation of a fit of gout with great relief since Dr Horne informs us he used the same plan in respect to the late General Brueysse with success - which was a mixture of rhubarb - magnesia and warm water - - - Thirdly of extracts - bathed lately introduced here, the & do not appear to - I find fomentations of warm water are also frequently of use as also

warm bath - Considering the connexion between this disease and nephritis - some have recommended alkalies - or magnesia - the Dr. thinks they may be of service as an aperient - but not in considering my particular condition - The diet of the patient must be as simple - Lead thinnate in this case will also be very proper except where the bowels are in a rare condition or too torpid.

If the disease suddenly recedes from the feet and forms itself in some other part - Mutilating will be very proper - Blistering and the immersing of the feet in warm water will soon be efficient in bringing back the disease to its original situation on the former. Temperance and exercise are to be chiefly considered - These diminished to rest alone - and with exercise - nothing with great bodily -

February 12th 1822 -

on Guttae are still imperfectly known to modern practitioners - and part of the present information of them is derived from the ancient writers - Caelinius divides the disease into 2 great rods - such as affect only the skin without producing much constitutional trouble - and those which affect the system generally of the joint bones or spine - spinae - We have followed the management of Galen - although we Papago do not think it by any means unexceptionable - When we find a disease that entirely

heat - we may rely upon heat treatment only - but when the system is affected - we do no good without adding our remedies generally to the system. Dr. Willan divide the disease themselves into 3 parts. 1^o Papulae or little pimplas which may be consider as an enlargement of the papillae of the skin & the mouth & genera under the head - stop hole - the first species of which is the *Strophulus intortus*, *Strophulus allidus* - *Strophulus conjunctus* - - - *Strophulus intortus* appearing commonly a few days after birth - we make it to the new infusio made upon the chick of the air - the cuticle is first raw red then becomes more yellow. The proper treatment is here to keep the bents freely open - and bathe the skin with tepid water mixed with a little turbin snail - Frequently we shall find the enema more proper in the very young chicks than medicine given into the stomach. The *Strophulus allidus* requires no particular treatment - a simple variety of the former. *Strophulus conjunctus* a tooth mark - up appearing between 3^o and 6^o month and sometimes sometimes of the growth of crop teeth. Treatment here will be to eat the worms and administer milk purges - Some have noticed the ate upon will be a very beneficial - and the real genus is the *Lichen* -

number of patches - and frequently connected with some affection of the system and terminally in ~~scurvy~~^{scurf}. If going more about the age of puberty we are liable to this affection - very commonly seen in the summer season - after a course of perspiration a and interrupting of the menses in females - It is very dangerous to repeat this operation - but that we to be treated by saline purges - frequently bleeding - especially if the habit be full. - another species of this is the Lichen tropicum - generally attacking the natives man who goes to a southern climate - and sometimes appearing in our climate - in ~~ladoos~~^{Purp.} verilli - attacking man particularly old men or connected with general weakness of the system - the Purp. has found the application of warm salt water more particularly congenial - a drink of decoction of the seeds a sarsaparilla will be most proper - Purp. pedicellata from of this affection - attacking the rats - commonly meeting to the presence of ulcers in the intestinal canal - and ulcers of an injection of lime water, & sometimes carbolic acid - - together Purp. popular - reliance of injection of soap and water - external application of a mixture of water and sulphate of zinc, half an hour - Purp. ^{the} water is another form mentioned by Wallin - as well as Purp. sartor - reliance of white precipitate containing - a denti-

of it to an excess of sweat - - We now come to the next
area. The squamous or scaly eruptions in the skin in a more or less
condition in *Fam. venera*, belong to this order - Syphoy - Prurasis in
Peba Pterocarpis - *Pithecellobium* - - In warm countries where the people
are inattentive to cleanliness - for the first species, Syphoy is apt
to occur - - Syphoy vulgaris - now Syphoy venereus - on the two species
of this - & as regards the next genus - the Dr has found the one
of Indian smell to the parts, and white precipitate containing casein
going to leach, more particularly lichen scalp - The next order & non-
therapeutic - Dermatoses are cutaneous - the most important disease of
this class are Boils and Ulcers - the eruption appearing in the
latter 4 days & after the first symptoms - and in the former 2 days -
We distinguish two 2 eruptions - 1st known, known in measles there are
epicrinal irritations - in scurvy there are regular effusions. The ulcer
is lighter in scurvy than in measles - there is a particular form
of measles termed rugia - attended with putrid symptoms -
when the eruption is also of a ^{dark green} ~~dark green~~ colour as respects the treatment
of this form, as probably opthalmic will be present - we are known
to have other ^{application} under ^{application} hands to entirely inferior - one of it arises
the esterified form we call mepacryl we the general bright
exotic treatment - - There is also a malignant form of scurvy

open - namely Scanting malady - a summing up of symptoms of
a very typhoid nature - and requiring corresponding treatment.

February 1822 -

Scanting - appears in 3 forms - simplex - angular - when the heat
is very much affected - malady where typhic symptoms when there
reels - In the ordinary form the disease goes off in about 6 days -
but when more violent action has taken place there is greater degener-
ation of the entire - with more slow recovery. Observations affording
similarities come - requiring some stimulating treatment as the the
use of - urine - chalybeate - opiumum - fermentation. When it appears
the character of the angular - we will need healing purges -
perhaps covering the ulcer with a solution of sulphate of copper
or of Kelly's gauze - wine. and in the typhic character we will
do injury if according to Homelius plan we administer purges, as
our Pathos strongly advises us - the proper treatment is one -
stimulating treatment in some respect - sometimes under a hot
and painful cathartics. If the ulcer contains any leaf - the
muriatic acid gauze may be employed - - - - Aloe -
nettle washes - arising in some instances from Pathos in the
spring many of the year - or symptomatic of fever. but one
of the most general causes is some unwholesome food taken

into the stomach. This is an eruption very much resembling those
termed by Willan vesiculosus insipibilis - different to distinguish from
vesicular. Indeed our Professor thinks many of these eruptions should
be clasped with one another - thus reducing their number, and
regulating them by more scientific principles. - Vesicle also comes
under this head - the most order we enumerate is the Bullous.
The first series we mentioned by Willan is the vesicular already
termed - Bonyphlegm and others come under this class - the
next under is Pustule - one series of which is the ~~Pustule~~
commonly called of warm bath - and are continued composed
of equal parts of the continent and sulphur continent -
This disease is frequently termed toxic eruption. In that
particular situation which finds on the one who produces great
sweats - distending frequently a considerable portion of the nose - come
the so bus commonly called it of the one of the continent of venereal
commonly called. Two tannous continent (said Formulas Salteri) -
variolous rashes - commonly finding the same in about 14 days -
now the matter have not to taken from them prior to the 9th
day - in Variolous - sometimes assuming the character of vesicles -
and then attended with some ulcers of symptoms -
of the order Bullae of Walon - several genera are included.

We have thus considered the whole of the class of cutaneous and mucous
to another class that of Profound fever. February 15th 1822 ~
Profunda - manner increased diaphoresis - divided into hemorr.
age and natural secretions ~ of this class the Dr makes 2 classes -
Hemorrhages are divided also into acute and protracted - we will consider
and symptomatic ~ the acute occurring more frequently in youth, when
there is great action of the system - the latter protracted in more
advanced life - when debility prevails. The distinction of inter-
acute and protracted is easily recognized - The cause of hema-
rosis may be summed up thus - engorgement of blood - inter-
ruption of any natural evacuation, especially of the menses - Encephalitis
succinii is another exciting cause - A preceding attack is very
likely to produce a return of this affection - Inflammation also
will frequently produce an afflux of blood to those parts - as the
inhibition of singing or public speaking - Indeed the proximate cause of
all these hemorrhages is an afflux of blood to the parts -
We now notice the treatment of hemorrhages generally - Blood
letting - according to the time of life - sex and such conditions
of the disease - till a very young person be administer an emetic -
Cathartics are also of service - & to diminish the excretions of
the system generally - We speak highly of the sulphate

of sooty - one has been cases where a person labouring under寒熱
has had relieved it by administering a dose of saltpo. —
Dissertes are also sometimes very popular - and nitrate of potash
has long used with great success - 10 or 15 gr every hour. —
The acetate of lead has been used very much by some - and Dr
Greeves of Philadelphia has administered it with success - but
always combined with opium - but the Dr. speaks that from
his own experience and his view of the disease he would
no means recommends it. — The tincture of henio as well as
alum have also been used and the Dr. speaks of generally of
the alum when - after proper depletion has been made. — In
the Typhus virginicus this of late has failed to be effective
with me - but the Prof. does not give much credit
to these plants - but as auxiliaries. Calep has been also
employed - and of late it appears in some European journals
being employed with success - the best in these cases should
be simple - and not taken in very large quantities. — In
In symptomatic fever - as connected with so severe of
typhus fever our treatment will consist in tonic and
stimulants. — Epistaxis is a very frequently noticeable
in other eruptions - as the effect of the morosen. The treatment

in this case is the same as in Hematchez generally -
But where it is very explosive we have recourse to some
means as proposed upon the more & experiments of a Dr. of
but mentioned with sulphate of copper -

February 16th 1822.

We divide epistaxis into symptomatic and idiopathic - - -
Hemoptysis - - a discharge of blood from the lungs -
presence of flushed cheeks - a saltish taste of the salivæ -
we divide also this disease into symptomatic and idiopathic.
We divide this from hematemesis - as in the latter case the
blood thrown off is of a dark colour and is sometimes not
expulsive - - the ordinary form of Hemoptysis is attended with
a full pulse - and sometimes general symptoms of exudation.
In such cases however we must take into account the
state of wine - but our Physician asserts that it is connected
with and arises from a severe salivæ condition - all the
fluids - This disease is symptomatic of many of febrile -
or typhus fever - when occurring in typhus fever we are not
to look upon it as any alarming symptom - but as an effect
of nature to unblock the lungs when this occurs in typhus
on the other hand - we are not to consider it, as an indica-

variable symptom - - Treatment - in full habit blood
letting- saline cathartics - emetics especially of a sudorific char-
acter - as respects vomiting salt & the Dr thinks it of
a very doubtful character- and the apt to apply the place
of the impatent sometimes Nitrate of potash - sometimes
of arsenic - even in small doses smites with speed -
Hematemesis - is also a symptom of the disease and
symptomatic - symptomatic is yellow fever and other infl-
ammatory complaints - as also of the plague - sometimes substit-
uting in place of the menses - This is sometimes thrown
downwards through the intestinal canal. During the process
you will be proper to administer some mint water and
Sandalum - or sassafras mixture with balsam - If
this cannot stop - we may throw up an opiate injection -
Hematuria - a bloody discharge from the kidneys -
sometimes symptomatic of inflamed kidneys - or inflamed
bladder - The treatment you will be under
minifies - macilaceous drink - as marsh molasses dissolved
in water - a common mustard - an infusion of peach
leaves has also been recommended - as well as the abun-
dant wine - seen in doses of 5 drams with 15 grs. opium -

Hæmorrhoids - or - an state of enlarged veins either within or without the sphincter muscle - when external there is always one larger than the rest - termed the master pile - this tumor either internally or externally sometimes bursts, and then becomes itself bleeding piles - It appears most commonly in advanced age - and appear occasionally however in early life - May now the frequent result of long continuall sitting for a long time upon a hard seat - hence riding & other sports being its cause in producing the tumor.

February 18th 1822

The use of active medicines will sometimes give rise to these tumors - a pregnant condition is also another cause - When this disease results from several fullings as most commonly the case - Undressing leaves raps - and when the piles themselves are bleeding, they ought not to be checked - till the system is fully unburdened in mild cathartics as castor oil and magnesia - Sulphur also has been employed - as well as the lamethie electuary - When the parts are not very painful - wash the tumor with very hot water - setting over the steam of warm water will frequently cure it - When there is great tension of the parts - a well made poultice - combined with laudanum -

unctional and restorative applications are also frequently used -
and one of the most common is the gall contained with emphysema.
the super acetate of lead also frequently used - Marrow
dissolved upon a copper plate till quite incorporated with the
lead - is also a domestic remedy frequently very serviceable. A
 poultice made of the dried Stromonium his also sometimes
serviceable - - but sometimes surgical assistance become
necessary - and our best plan is the Dr will be to plunge the
lancet into the larger pile - and we are not to fear the
hemorrhage so much following it. least as we may easily
hold of the largest with our hand and cover it with the
scalpel - But if the tumour is of the firmly set - and
appears only upon going to stool - or upon great exertions of the
patient - we are to cause this occasion to cut them off -
at frequent washing the parts with cold water will have a tendency
to prevent the enlargement of the tumour. We introduce
a piece of alum into the rectum once or twice a day -
and attend to removing there for about no minute - and
by its solution there - act as an astringent - and be frequently
so very efficacious - our Drapier has having this effect
on a case of & one or two cases - where other remedies have

failed - - - Meningitis - a profluvial flow of the menses -
accompanied with a sense of weight about the part - - the Profesa
enumerates some different species of this affection -

This however is passive and active - passive when occurring in the
advanced stages of fever - The active is apparently well known - The
symptoms are, pain in the back and loins - general debility evincing
some enlargement of the womb - in a more advanced stage -
considerable debility - enfeebled state of the nervous system - however
also frequently attends this state of things - It is not confined
to married women - but appears sometimes in a formidable
degree in virgins - This, says our Profesa is another proof of its
not being a venereal - as taught by many - The causes of this
disease are interminate modes of living - want of due exercise -
or an excess of the same - Excess of venereal intercourse - an ab-
surd state of the womb - Exposure to damp situations also
frequently excites ~~this~~ this affection - as well as frequent
ablations - The treatment of this disease when you notice charac-
teristic red - brownish spot on. The architecting of a large
spurate will also be peculiarly called for - Small doses

of antimony will sometimes be of service - to determine to the
shing - and upon the medical accumulations about the uterus.

February 14th 1822 -

After the acute stage has passed - we may employ restorative rem-
edies - as the application of cloths wet with cold vinegar and water - a
mixture of cold air into the chamber - an astringent injection of
alum and infusion of oak bark - & an ounce of alum to a
pint of the infusion of oak bark. In the way of internal rem-
edies - the nitric acid as for the injection of roses - alum also.
moderate bleeding by expectation of the menstrual discharge will
be very proper - and tend to open the discharge from the uterus -
Where the disease is much connected with general debility - cold
sea bathing - as well as chalybeate water used to moderation - and
with great reference to the habit - we now proceed to
consider of this class - appendages - the first genus we meet with
is frequent sweating - termed Epilysis - But Dr. Richardson has
never seen this disease disease but as you pectorate - and
yet introduces it for practical purposes - as he does. This
is a very constant symptom of Melancholy or Giddiness - to
a degree of abstinence and cathartics. To restrain these diff-
erent discharges - we meet them with coagulants - as pint wine

sulphuric acid - . The next series is a spontaneous flow of
tears or effusions - in some instances constitutional - to be induced
by local touch cold water sulphate of zinc &c &c. The name
Ostia - a discharge of purulent matter from the nose - the
consequence of inflammation. There a wash of soap and water
with brandy - and such other remedies as have been mentioned
under the head of Otitis. Ptyalism - most commonly
the effects of mercury not always so. Sometimes the consequence
of distended meatus - the bowels to be kept open with saline
biscuitas - Clovers applied behind the ear - - Gastroteria -
a profuse flow of mucus - attended sometimes with great
debility of general constitution. We divide the disease into
species - grandis - in peasant women - instantaneo - in women
going such - labour - when it occurs from a severe irritation often
in Cholera - mortis - frequently connected with the
whole habit - but for the most part arising from some irritation
in the bowels - or a check of perspiration in warm
weather. We notice 3 species - vulgaris as commonly appearing -
India - as it appeared in the Hindostan and a good deal
through India - ^{when a combination of culture and opium has been given into beginning} In the common cholera mortis - when called
upon to visit a patient labouring under vomiting and

purgings - how we should administer immediately an aperient -
with small water - a bandage applied around the stomach
of cotton - &c. N. B. From the last state untilly the
succeding - the Braspoper was prevented by continued indis-
position from meeting his class -

25-

February 8th 1822 ~

We next notice whatever symptoms - let how referred to it under
the head of Ulcus remittens - As the opinion of our Braspoper that
this disease is not generally understood - and that from this arises
the great number of deaths in our summer months. Our first
indications should be to clear out fully the stomach and
bowels - and thus attending to the fulsome state of the con-
plaint in the first instance. The shring should also be att-
ended to in the early stage which we call active - But in the
pains - when there is a continued irritability of the bowels we
need some astringent - as chalky mutton. Bitter's also
will be very proper in this stage as the secretions increase.
The moutage of rice will be a very fit drink - to chearthe the
bowels - and prevent the food from remaining off - When we need
a more powerful astringent - the marshy sennary will be

very fit w. There is a form of diarrhea named chronic - requiring
that nothing moves in. In this case the Dr has found the
rectal sinus sub - very efficacious sometimes. I Park m.
found it takes to effect 2 days after a long continuance of this
complaint - applies alternately to the wrists and soles - or
Glands - being a putridaneous matter from the bowels,
not altogether of a urinary character - but mixed with
saccharine matter - attended with dyspepsia - outcome that
this disease has been noticed by Physicians - from almost the
first age of the world - the saccharine quality was not
noticed till about the early part of the 17th Century by Dr Willm.
an English practitioner of medicine - This disease is very
insidious in its approach - not attacking in the first place
the bowels but the stomach - excited by dyspepsia and
a very nervous appetite. In this complaint - we find
the luffys coat - & although there be no inflammatory action -
another proof of the gallacy of this appearance. This
disease attacks more frequently the aged - but sometimes the
young - Two cases are recorded by Dr Gregory where the disease
was taken off by another part of the body, being affected
very large quantities of saccharine matter have scarcely

being found in the urine of these patients - in which tends to produce much debility - and more particularly a debility of the digestive organs - has tended to produce this affection - any abstinence from animal food, and strict adherence to vegetable food is a very productive cause of this disease - Dr Hirsch has noted a sweet quality in the expectoration of patients labouring under this disease - and although Hippocrates refers not particularly to this complaint - yet the Dr thinks he had it in view when he remarked that when the excretion of the ear passes with a sweet quality - it was a fatal symptom - Dr Bell says this disease originates in the stomach -

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Sydenham - who was the first to entertain proper ideas on this point - asserts that it arises from an insufficiency of the digestive organs with a distension of the assimilated parts - Dr Garrison presumed that in this disease there was a retrograde action of the absorbents - Treatment - This disease has been cured by various and very contrary means - Dr Garrison of Manchester has cured a number of these diseases by change of food - and several tonic plans - Indeed latterly the attention of physicians has been called to a right view of this disease by Dr Nelly - and

he has recommended the hepaticum armoring - a most manutaining medi-
cine says our Dr. Phipps - and set ill calculated to sit upon delicate
stomachs - but more latterly he advises the soluble alum.
To this says our Dr. Phipps we can have no no objection - Dr.
Harris has cured two cases of it. This affection by an adherence
to animal of food - and attending to ingurgitating the system -
by our body induced by the much living upon vegetable ab-
sorment - Cures in voluntary flow of urine - without
passing urine generally from general or partial paralysis -
as respects this disease - it arises from different causes -
as a chronic prostate. and moreover the circumstances of
habit very much influences this affection - The proximate
cause of this disease may arise from 2 opposite causes - as
a long partial affection - is an increased irritability of the part -
arising from the presence of some irritating matter - as stone -
Sandhicles has long much advised in these cases - as well as
the different calamine - as a stone - says is to be extremely
- Leucorrhœa - or flux allays usually a white
discharge - but sometimes yellow - and bloody - It appears
at all periods of life - Frequently takes place in such
short the regular periods of the menses - as after the
discharge has ceased - The first species of this di-

seen we notice in the Leucorrhœa infantilis - arising in children - perhaps 8 or 9 years of age - and arising from want of cleanliness - and assumes sometimes an inflammatory appearance - giving the suspicion of the generally chronic - To alleviate this we begin washing with soap and water - and afterwards injections by Zeng -

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The excretion of the urine of chronic patients undergoes various
degeneration from its vegetative origin - becomes urine probably
from 2 causes - any affection of the vessels of the uterus or of the
vagina - The Dr. aptly that we are to consider this as chronic as
any affection of the whole system - not only of the uterus & fetus.
In these cases we find a general nervous plethysmotic habit - the pulse
small and weak - the discharge pale - and commonly insidious.
The patient feels pain in the spine - vice about the kidneys - a
great inclination to exertion - or weariness upon the least
exercise - But when the discharge arises from a vitiated state
of the membranes - from diminished secretion or increased glaç -
the discharge is now of a purulent character - frequently恶臭 (foul smell).
In the Leucorrhœa of pregnant women we find much the same
symptoms - We readily distinguish this disease from somucha.
It arises from general plethora - from retenary habits -

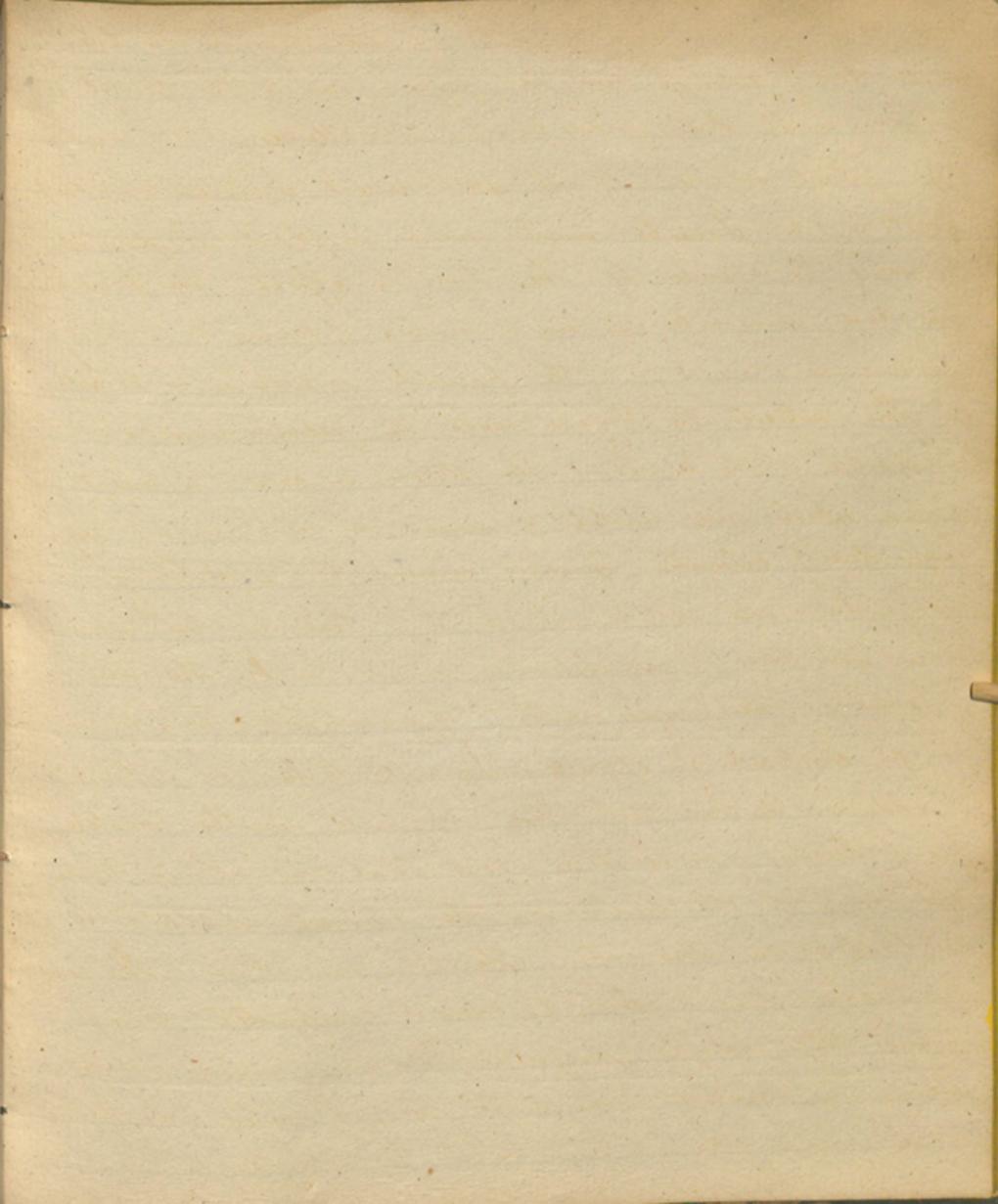
Frequent abortions - different punctuation - - . Treatment - when connected with full habit - bloodletting will be very proper - . Blisters also are sometimes very proper - as well as warm bathing - when there appears local constricting the uterus - But when the disease arises from palpability - a different plan of treatment will be called for - a general tonic plan - chalybeates - . Here also as the affection arises from debility or the timeline of contraction will be very proper - but highly unproper where it arises from obstruction. alum dressings may here also be proper - as respects local treatment - he may employ an injection of sulphate of zinc - & a w^t to the cervix - But these injections are not to be used where obstruction exists - any Emplastrum calidum applied to the cervix may be very proper - - - . Suffusions - the first of these we notice is *Pectenitis* - This disease is generally ascribed to an obstructed contraction of the uterine ducts - but the Drs. say that it may also arise from a profuse flow of the bile - whereby a portion of it runs into the intestines is regurgitated and thrown into the circulation - . This latter cause is not mentioned scarcely by authors.

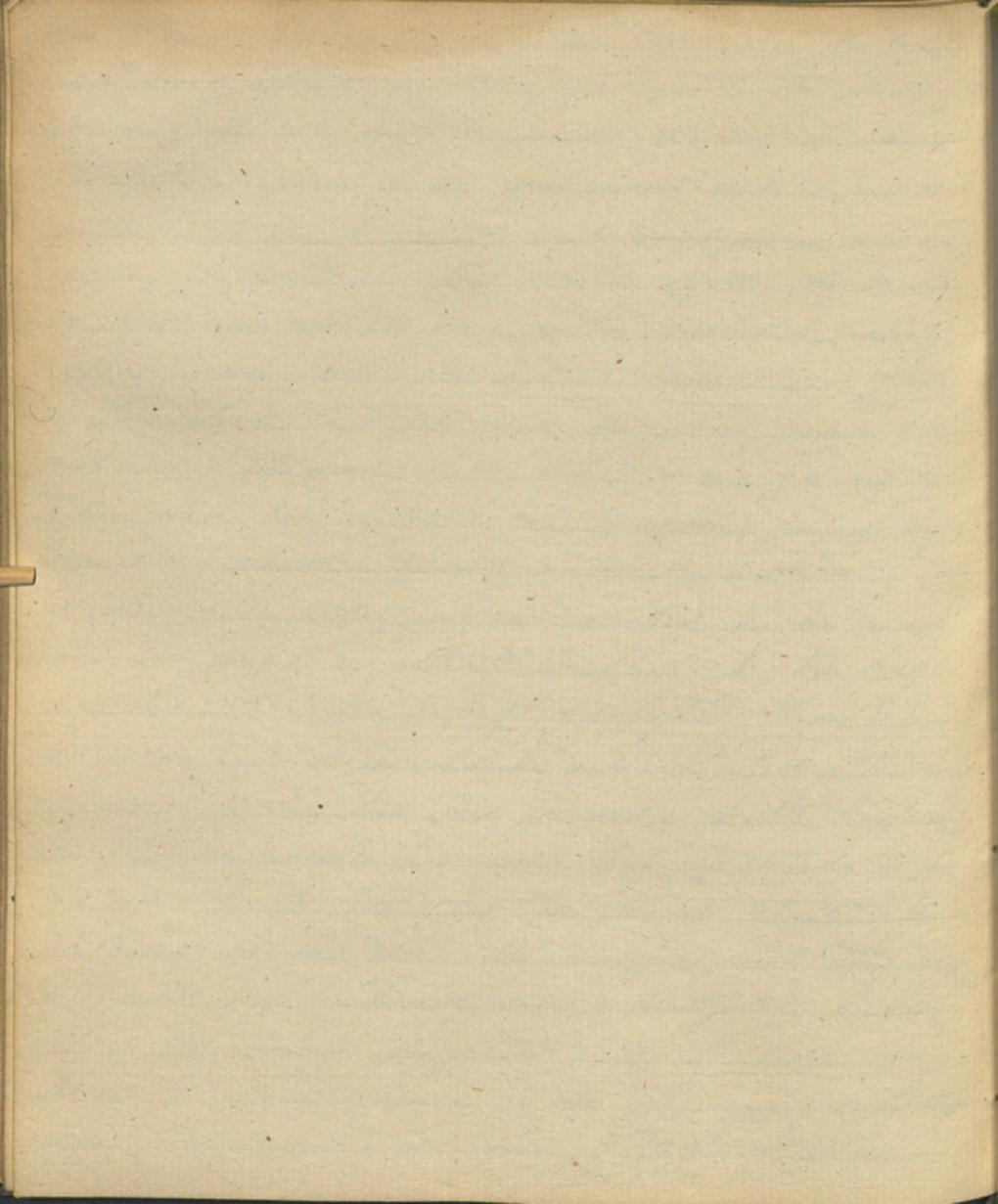
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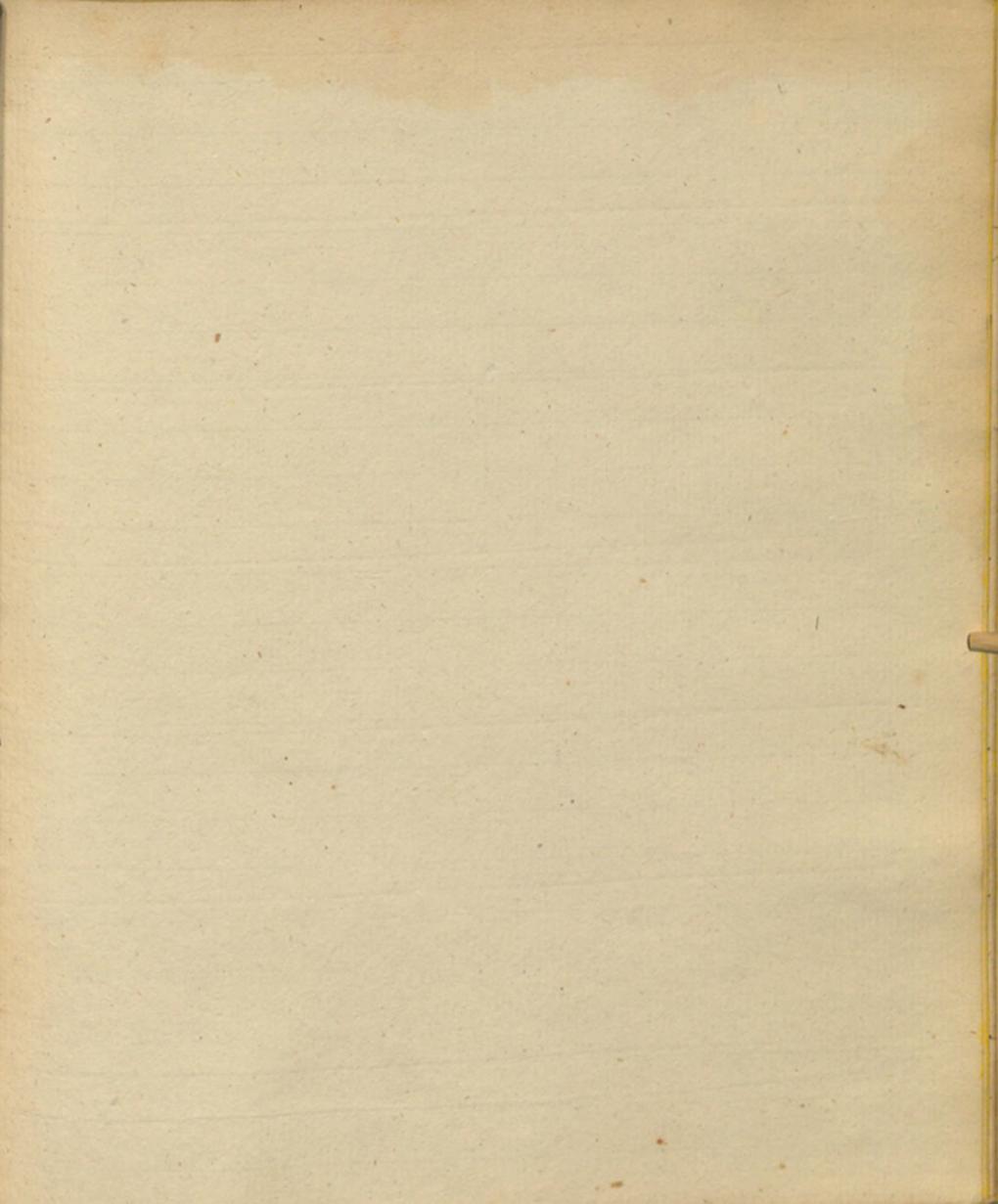
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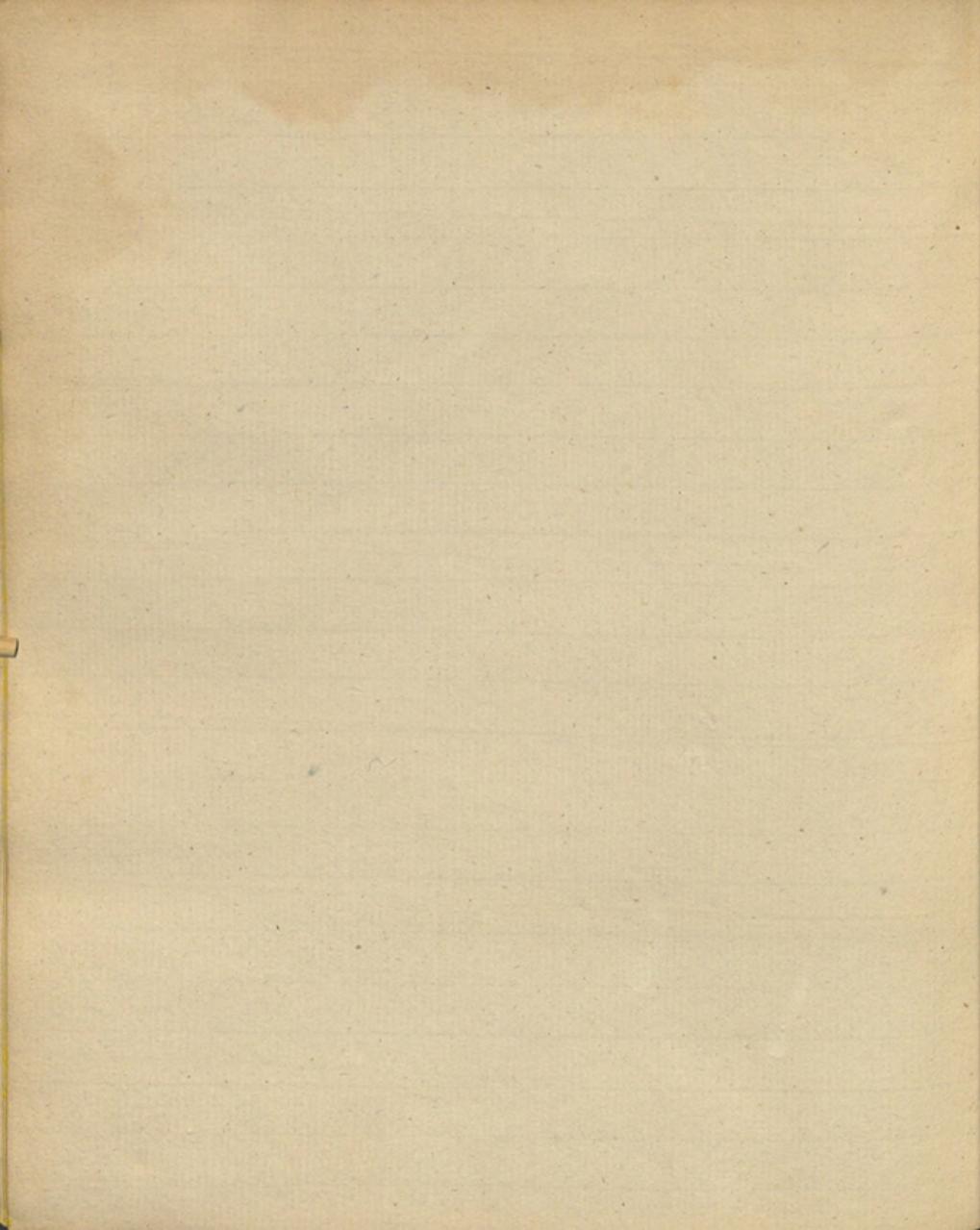
The life from its constitution is very little liable to undergo deterioration - and such experience proves to be the case. - With the use of the bile we are all well acquainted. We mention among other symptoms of this disease the yellow colour occurring chiefly in the nails and admixture of the eye. In a severe form of the disease stupor and delirious stupor - which are properly considered as very alarming symptoms - in distinction in this disease we find all the parts of the body tinged with a superabundance of this fluid. - Mr. Dr. Phipps divides this disease into six distinct and symptomatics. Jaundice now commonly attacks women more than men and also adult children more frequently than adults - owing to the peculiar state of the liver in young subjects - the more common cause of this disease are gall stone stones impinging the biliary ducts - portions of the mind which have an influence in promoting the secretion of bile. These on Phipps make upon the sensible nerves of an escape secretion of bile - Compression from an enlarged liver or spleen is also another cause. The indications in jaundice ^{to remove the offending cause.} are first to allay the pain - then to ^{the same} remove the obstruction cause

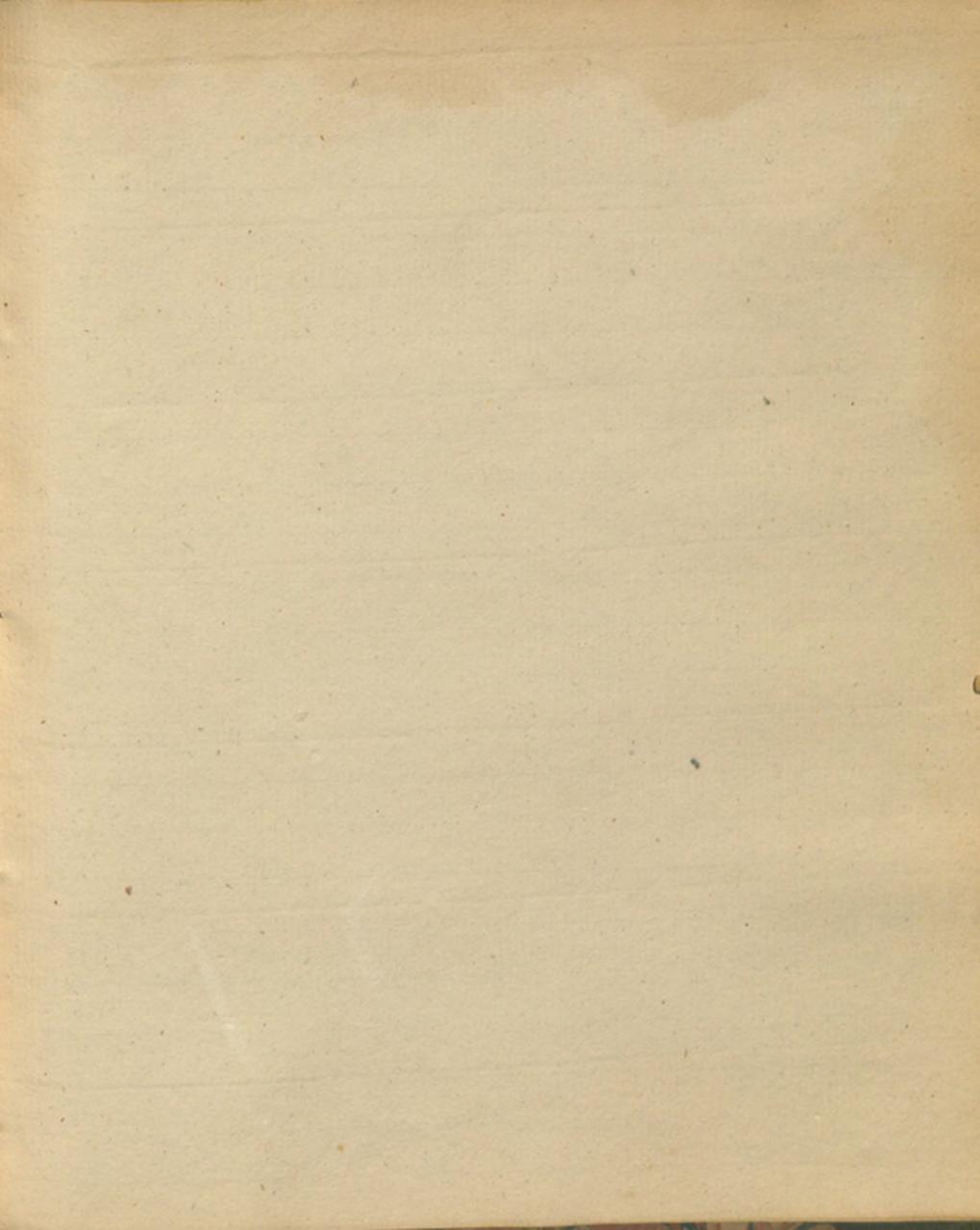
Now when we have reason to suspect an irritation in the bowel -
small doses of calomel may be proper - even to the point of
plastering - The diet should be especially attended to - and
the patient induced to eat fresh green vegetables and acid
fruits - A domestic remedy much employed in this city,
appearing to operate by their laxative effect. The Dr. states
one case where after the use of milder purgatives by antacids
feeling on raw eggs. The patient recovered - While
on this subject, the Dr. made the following remarks on
constipation of the bowels - He stated a case of a violent
nature which had resisted a use of very active purgatives - very
large doses of calomel - finally surmounted by a solution of
asaphetida - He added in addition that he has removed
some few cases of very obstinate constipation by the use
of enemas - The common method of exfoliating them by him
is as follows of ipecacuanha and tartarized antimony -
15 and 2. He gives that these favorable results - have elicited
his particular consideration - and that he intends to present
his views to the public in the journal about to be
established in this city. He imagines that this mode
of treating long continued cases of constipated bowels -
where the usual purgatives have failed - may
become a valuable resource to the physician - exhibited
under proper & restrictions. - in Convalescence -

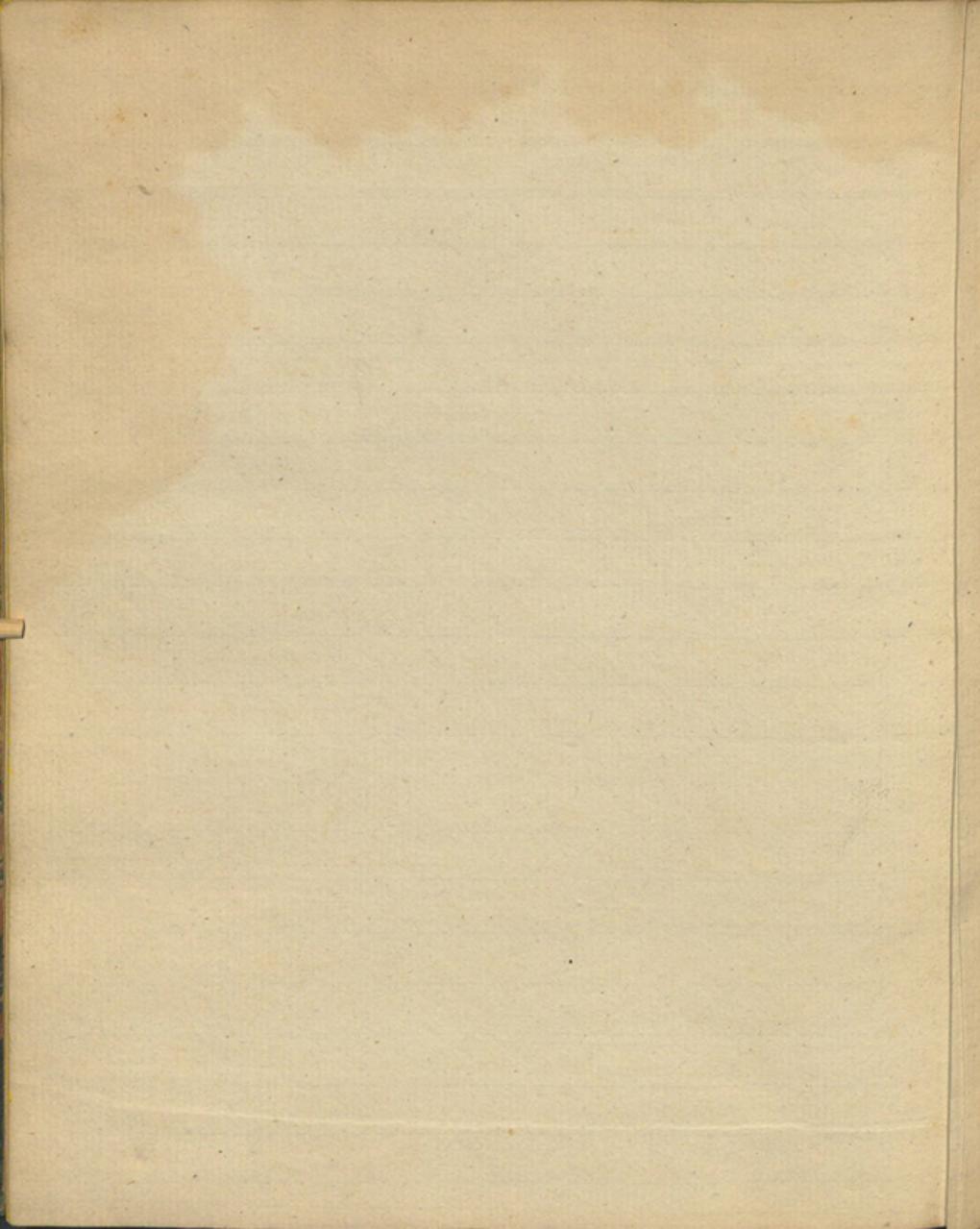






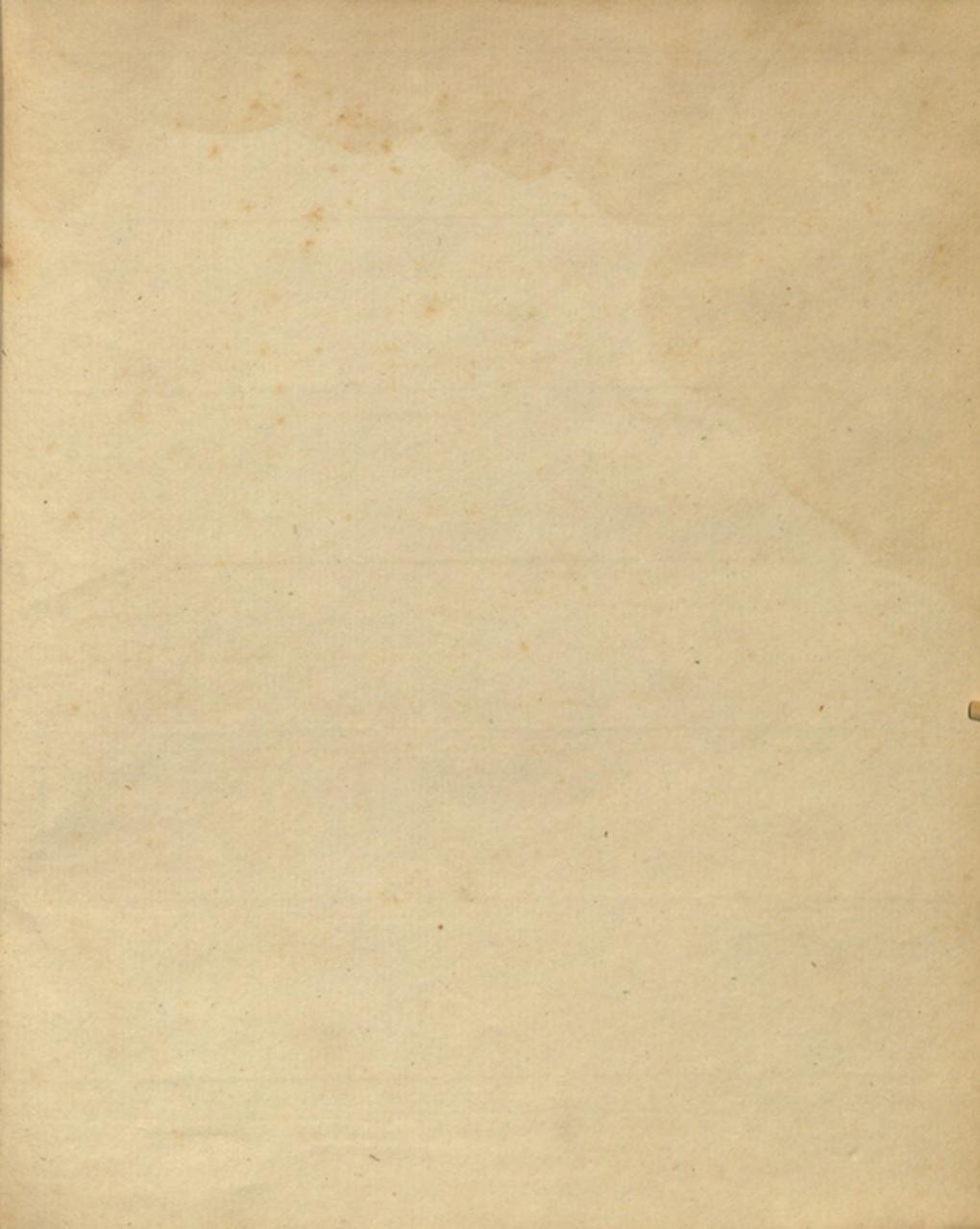






Zoology - or the description and classification of animals - divided into 4 great classes - and again subdivided into 19 others; The first great class comprehends that order of animals which have back bones - and again divided into 4 classes or mammals, alias - or animals where females have breasts and give suck - and bring forth their young alive - a number of these inhabit the water as the whale - the porpoise - have also double hearts - and warm bloods - The next class of the vertebrate animals is - Birds, or birds - who among whom the ovum is hatched out of the body - forming one great distinction between them and the mammalia - or mamiferous animals - and one termed aviparous, animals - The next great class of vertebrate animals are the Reptiles - ^{Reptilia} - ^{reproducing} lungs - red bloods - but having only a heart with only one auricle - and not a full double ventricle - but a ventricle with a septum - They have warmer cold blood. They are more corporeal - but do not hatch their eggs by incubation - The last class of the vertebrate animals is the Pisces - or fish. Their peculiarities consist in living in water - do not breathe by lungs - but are supplied of a substitute term gills - ^{reproducing} warmer a heart with one auricle and one ventricle. They do not propagate by positive contact - ^{or} the males - ^{see} - The next great class of animals - is the animals without back bones - or non vertebrates. The first species of this class are the Cephalopodes - or the ^{1st} class of Protopods - ^{2d} class of Gasteropods -

4th acaphalus - 5th Brachipoda & 6th All in
So be noticing that all these come under the order of invertebrate
animals. The 3rd great class is the articulated animals.
divided first into the annelides - 2nd crustaceous - 3rd
arachnides. to which belongs the spider. 4th Insects -
The 4th great division of zoology - or Brachinoid animals.
The 5th shews us a very rare specimen of this class from Santos.
The spirit of this class is the Leeches - 2nd intestine -
of which the round worm inhabiting the intestinal canal of children.
They inhabit moreover the blood-vessels and the 6th shews us a
collection of them removed taken from the left ventricle of the heart
of a Dog - The same belongs also to this class. 3rd Acariphes -
acariphes - 4th Polypes. 5th Insessary animals. The last
account we have of ~~the~~ these animals is from the great Danish
zoologist - Muller - whose authority is undoubted.



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Author

Hosack, D.

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Call no. 1821-2.

Historical

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